

Fourth Series Vol. V - No. 28

**Thursday, June 29, 1967
Asadha 8, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 28—Thursday, June 29, 1967/Asadha, 8, 1889 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 813, 815 to 817, 819 to 820.	8261—90
Short Notice Question No. 19.	8291—99
 Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 812, 814, 818 and 821 to 840	8299—8317
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3935 to 3941, 3943 to 4057 and 4059 to 4115.	8317—8459
Re. Expunctions from Proceedings dated 23-6-67	8460—63
Papers laid on the Table	8463—64
Demands for Grants, 1967-68	8464—8553
Ministry of Commerce	8464—8553
Shri M. Sudarsanam	8465—71
Shri Dinkar Desai	8471—79
Shri Bedabrata Barua	8479—89
Shri Madhu Limaye	8489—8502
Shri Himatsingka	8502—06
Shri Manoharan	8506—16
Shri R. Barua	8516—22
Shri Vasudevan Nair	8522—33
Shri Shafi Qureshi	8533—46
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu	8546—53
Business of the House	8553—54
Discussion Re. Strike by Air India Pilots	8554—90
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	8554—60
Shri Nath Pai	8560—66
Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji	8566—68
Shri George Fernandes	8568—71
Shri Randhir Singh	8571—73
Shri Piloo Mody	8573—75
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha	8575—77
Dr. Ranen Sen	8577—79
Shri K. N. Pandey	8579—80
Shri Umanath	8580—82
Shri Inder J. Malhotra	8582—84
Dr. Karan Singh	8584—90

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked in the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, June 29, 1967/Asadha 8,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
take up Questions—Shri R. K. Birla—

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे
आज ही सवेरे इतिला मिली है कि छोटी सादही
के बारे में मेरा जो प्रश्न था और जो सूची
में पहला था, वह यकायक गृह मंत्रालय को
भेजा गया है...

Mr. Speaker: It has been transferred.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस
दिन भी यह संसद पैदा हुआ था, क्योंकि जो वित्त
मंत्रालय है उनका भी अपना विभाग है,
जैसे एकमाइज विभाग है और सोने आदि
का मामला उस में आता है। अब उस दिन
भी गृह मंत्री यही कहेंगे कि मैं इस के बारे में
कुछ नहीं जानता। अगर वह आज नहीं
लेना चाहते हैं, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है,
लेकिन उस दिन के लिये आप निर्देश दीजिये
कि दोनों मंत्री तैयार हो कर आयें, जिसके
सम्बन्ध में पूरक प्रश्न होगा, वही मंत्री जवाब
देगा।

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I agree with you.
Question No. 811, the first question put
down for today, has been transferred
and it will now be answered by the
Minister of Home Affairs on 12th July,
1967. All that the Opposition wants
is that the Finance Minister or the

Home Minister, whoever answers it,
may give full answer to the question
and both of them may be present.

The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai): On the 12th it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: If you want to change
the date you can do that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I
know who transfers this, the office or
the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: At the request of the
Minister. The office is not interested
in transferring questions.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किस
मन्त्री ने बिनती की है—वित्त मन्त्री ने या
गृह मन्त्री ने कि गृह मन्त्री जवाब देंगे।

Mr. Speaker: I do not know.

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : गृह मन्त्री इस का
जवाब देंगे।

Mr. Speaker: The Finance Ministry
transferred it to the Home Ministry
and the Home Ministry has accepted
it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, after a
long time this question has secured the
first place and now it has been trans-
ferred to the 12th. I would like to
know whether it will be put down as
the thirtieth question on that day or
the priority will be maintained. Sir,
the priority should be maintained and
this should be put down as the first
question on that day because this is
the biggest scandal of Rajasthan.

Mr. Speaker: You want that this
should be the first question on that
day also All right.

Jet Fuel

+

*813. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. Karni Singh:

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of jet fuel produced in the country;

(b) country's requirement of jet fuel per annum;

(c) whether the production is sufficient to meet the total requirements; and

(d) if not, how much jet fuel it imported annually and the cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalaiah): (a) to (c). The production of jet fuel in India is sufficient to meet the total requirements. But under the Defence of India Rules, the figures of requirements and production cannot be disclosed.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो जेट-फ्यूल तैयार किया जाता है, यह निजी क्षेत्र की रिफाइनरी में तैयार होता है या सरकारी क्षेत्र की रिफाइनरी में ?

Shri Raghu Ramalaiah: I think, Sir,—I am subject to correction—my impression is that it is done in all the refineries except Cochin.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का जो बटवारा यानी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है वह इन्डियन आयल कम्पनी के द्वारा होता है या जो रिफाइनरी इस को तैयार करती है, उन के द्वारा होता है ? जो विदेशी हवाई जहाज हिन्दुस्तान के हवाई अड्डों पर जेट-फ्यूल लेती हैं, उन को जो जेट-फ्यूल दिया जाता है वह इन्डियन आयल

कम्पनी के द्वारा दिया जाता है या जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं, उन के द्वारा दिया जाता है ?

Shri Raghu Ramalaiah: Our distribution system is an integrated system and I could not say off hand which unit is supplied by whom.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा कि भारत सुरक्षा कानून की वजह से हमारी आवश्यकता क्या है, यह हम बता नहीं सकते—ठीक है। लेकिन क्या वह यह बतलाने के लिये तैयार हैं जो जेट-फ्यूल हमारे देश में तैयार होता है, उस का कितना प्रतिशत विदेशी कम्पनियों में, निजी कम्पनियों में तथा कितना प्रतिशत सरकारी कम्पनी में तैयार होता है। साथ ही साथ हवाई अड्डों पर, मैं सिविलियन एयर क्राफ्ट की बात कर रहा हूँ, जो ईंधन दिया जाता है, उस में से निजी कम्पनियाँ कितने प्रतिशत देती हैं और सरकारी कम्पनी कितने प्रतिशत देती हैं—मैं यह सभी हवाई जहाजों के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ ?

Shri Raghu Ramalaiah: I do not have the answers to the details. If the hon. Member asks a separate question, I shall answer it.

श्री मधु लिमये : भलग से नोटिस नहीं, बाद में जवाब दे दीजियेगा।

Shri Raghu Ramalaiah: If you so direct, Sir, I shall lay a statement on the table of the House.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: May I know why the Cochin refinery is not producing any jet fuel?

Shri Raghu Ramalaiah: There is a proposal and we hope that they will take it up.

श्री एच. कन्नडा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोस्तार से जेट-फ्यूल बनाने का एक्सपेरिमेंट चल रहा है, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की तरफ से कोशिश हो रही है ?

Shri Raghu Ramiah: I am not aware of any such experiment being done now.

Dr. Ramesh Sen: Is it known to the Minister that foreign jet planes that are coming to Indian airports are supplied exclusively by the foreign oil companies? If so, has the Government taken any steps to see that the Indian Oil Corporation make supplies available to the foreign jet planes?

Shri Raghu Ramiah: As I said, our distribution system is an integrated system. So, it depends upon the particular place where the supply is made.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: (a) Is the hon. Minister prepared to admit it that the Government did not make serious and sufficient attempts to improve either qualitatively or quantitatively the production of jet fuel in the country? (b) if so, is the hon. Minister prepared to acquaint this House without reservation what handicaps and obstacles the Government had to meet in this direction? (c) Is the Government prepared to admit that the international tension and conflicts prevailing in the oil and fuel producing areas in recent times make it obligatory for our national safety and security to produce jet fuel in the country in the sufficient quantity to meet our internal requirements?

Shri Raghu Ramiah: There are absolutely no handicaps in producing jet fuel of the required specifications. It is quite sufficient for our purpose.

Currency Notes in smaller sizes

+

*815. **Shri Sharda Nand**

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reduced the size of currency notes of different denominations due to the shortage of currency paper;

(b) how much foreign exchange is spent yearly on the import of the currency paper; and

(c) the steps taken to manufacture the paper in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir. Bank notes of denominations of Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 in reduced sizes have been put into circulation from the 17th April, 1967.

(b) About Rs. 290 lakhs at the present level of requirements of currency and Bank notes.

(c) The Security Paper Mill set up at Hoshangabad would fully meet the country's requirements of currency and Bank note paper when the Mill attains its rated capacity in 1969-70.

श्री शारदा नन्द : इन नोटों के आकार को छोटा कर के अब तक सरकार को कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस से करीब 300 टन कागज की बचत होगी जिसका मूल्य लगभग 30 लाख रुपये है ।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि पिछले 20 वर्ष में केरन्सी नोट का कागज तैयार करने के लिए क्या कदम लिये गये और अभी तक वह आप की सप्लाई की आवश्यकता के लिए क्यों नहीं पूरे हो सके ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जंसा कि मैं ने बतलाया यह कदम उठाया गया कि देश में इस कागज को बनाने के लिए होशंगाबाद में एक कारखाना खड़ा किया गया । उस का टायल अभी चल रहा है ।

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that because of this reduction in size there is confusion between the old ten-rupee note and the new hundred-rupee note. Has any public complaint to this effect come before the Government? Is

there any chance of further reducing the size of these currency notes?

Shri K. C. Pant: No, Sir; there is no chance of any further reduction.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What about the confusion?

Shri K. C. Pant: The confusion is subjective.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that previously there was a foolproof procedure adopted by the Reserve Bank for the destruction of notes and for recovering the paper so that the paper could be used for other purposes and whether the new emergency procedure, which has been evolved in the Reserve Bank for the destruction of notes, does not have any checks and counter-checks with the result that a lot of misappropriation is going on apart from recovering the paper.

Shri K. C. Pant: I require notice.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : चूंकि एक रुपये के नोटों की मांग अधिक होती है और उस का कागज इतना खराब होता है कि यह एक रुपये वाला नोट बहुत घामानी में और बहुत जल्दी खराब हो जाता है तो क्या सरकार ने इस के लिए सोचा है कि एक रुपये के नोट छापने में अच्छा कागज काम में लाया जाय ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : पुराने नोटों को वापिस लेते जाते हैं और नये नोटों को सर-कुलेट करते जाते हैं ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में डबल नम्बर वाले नोट चल रहे हैं अर्थात् एक ही नम्बर दो, दो नोटों के ऊपर रहता है और दूसरी बात यह कि कुछ खराब नोटों को नष्ट करने का आदेश दिया गया था लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक के कुछ अधिकारियों ने और दूसरे लोगों ने मिस कर इन को नष्ट नहीं किया और इन्हें प्रचलित किया । क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन बड़े कामों की ओर गया है और उस के बारे में क्या कोई जांच हुई है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस ओर हमारा ध्यान गया है । जहाँ तक मुझे याद पड़ता है कोई सात, आठ केंसेज थे जिसमें कि सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित किया गया था कि दो नोटों में एक ही नम्बर है ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : दूसरा जो नष्ट करने के बारे में था ?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That was inquired into very thoroughly and it was found that some notes were burnt, but not completely burnt; but they could not be used which is why they have not got into circulation again. But now care is being taken to see that such a thing will not recur so that there is no question of any doubt in future. About those notes which had double numbers, we find that the numbers had been changed afterwards. There is proof of it; on the face of it one can notice it. Therefore, they are not forged notes.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Why was sufficient precaution not taken to see that confusion is not caused on account of the size of old notes of small denomination and new notes of practically the same denomination which is caused during night time and among the rural folks who are not sufficiently literate?

Shri K. C. Pant: I think, due precaution was taken. If my hon. friend likes, I can indicate the different widths, lengths and changes, and he will find that in making these changes, in most cases the width has been kept the same but the length has been reduced so that there would be no confusion.

Shri S. Kumbhar: The hon. Minister said just now that about Rs. 30 lakhs were saved by reducing the size of the currency notes. I want to know why this measure was not contemplated earlier and that would have amounted to a saving of crores of rupees. Is the hon. Minister going to institute an inquiry and fix up responsibility on

particular officers or anybody who were responsible for not effecting this improvement earlier? Secondly, I want to know whether, once the factory starts producing currency paper, the Ministry contemplates to revert back to the old size of the currency notes.

Shri Morarji Desai: If this kind of reasoning is adopted, then for every improvement, the previous people will have to be punished and no improvement will ever take place. Why does the hon. Member object to wisdom coming even late?

Shri S. Kundu: There is no question of wisdom coming late. There is no wisdom. I wanted to know also whether the hon. Minister contemplates to revert back to the old size of the currency notes once the factory starts production of currency paper.

Shri K. C. Pant: That will make confusion worse confounded.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह नोटों का आकार जो छोटा हुआ है वह कागज और पैसे की बचत को सामने रख कर हुआ है या व्यवहार के लिए सुलभ होता है इस के लिए हुआ है या आमतीर पर जो एक चर्चा चली है कि आजकल अपनी प्रत्येक व्यवस्था पर डालर का जो प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है उस का जान से या मनजान से यह परिणाम है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह बात तो प्रजीब मुनी, पहले ऐसी नहीं मुनी थी मगर हम हमेशा कुछ सीखने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। यह दोनों बाने ध्यान में रखी गई है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह डिर्वेनुएशन के बाद हुआ है।

Shri Ambashagan: Will the hon. Minister tell us, though they have no other alternative except to reduce the size of the currency notes in order to save about Rs. 30 lakhs, whether they propose to print notes of different denominations in different shapes

and different colours in order to lessen the confusion among the people in handling these currency notes?

Shri Morarji Desai: That suggestion will be considered.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक रुपये, दो रुपये, पांच रुपये और दस रुपये के जो पुगने नोट हैं इन को आप जमा करा कर कब तक खत्म कर देंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : तारीख देना मुश्किल है लेकिन धीरे धीरे इन को विद्वड़ा कर रहे हैं।

Categorisation Committee's Report Regarding Government Press Workers

+

*816. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Categorisation Committee has been implemented in full in respect of the Government Press Workers in the country;

(b) whether the modifications suggested by the various Unions and Associations have been embodied in the report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) A detailed statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-837/67].

(b) and (c). The views of the Unions and Associations were duly considered but could not always be accepted

as some of them were rather belated or required major modification of the whole cadre structure which was outside the purview of the Categorization Committee's terms of reference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This Categorisation Committee was appointed because there was a feeling amongst the press employees that they were not heard properly by the Second Pay Commission. It is as a result of that the Categorisation Committee headed by Mr. P. K. Sen was appointed. I would like to know whether some of the recommendations of this Committee or some of the suggestions of the various Unions representing the press employees were not considered only because they were objected to by Finance and, if so, what steps have been taken to overcome those difficulties.

Shri Jagannath Rao: The main reason for not implementing some of the recommendations of the Committee is that we have to proceed within the ambit of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission according to which the maximum pay scale was Rs. 240. That is the main reason why the Committee could not go into the suggestions of the various unions and associations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that the Second Pay Commission's period has expired—it is more than five years now and those scales do not exist now for the Government employees—I would like to know whether the unanimous recommendations of this Committee will be reconsidered in the light of the fact that the Pay Commission scales do not exist now for the Government employees.

Shri Jagannath Rao: Where there are no scales, certainly I am afraid, we have to wait for the Third Pay Commission. But within the available cadres, I am prepared to have any rationalisation.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह जलंधरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कमेटी इस बात के लिये करार की गई थी तो क्या केवल इस लिये

कि कर्मचारियों को शान्ति मिल सके कि हमारे लिये कुछ हो रहा है, और सरकार का कुछ करने का विचार नहीं था ?

Shri Jagannath Rao: Government are sincere and anxious to implement the recommendation. The terms of reference are given in the report of the Categorisation Committee, which has been laid on the Table of the House. (Interruptions).

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है उस में कुछ सफाई के बारे में कहा गया है कि "एक्सेप्टेड इन प्रिंसिपल" और कुछ के बारे में कहा गया है "एक्सेप्टेड एन ए गार्डिंग प्रिंसिपल" । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि "एक्सेप्टेड इन प्रिंसिपल" और "एक्सेप्टेड एन ए गार्डिंग प्रिंसिपल" इन दोनों में क्या फर्क है ।

Shri Jagannath Rao: It means that the principle has been accepted, but it is not implemented, it has yet to be implemented.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: This explanation is not at all satisfactory because the statement clearly shows the recommendations which are yet to be implemented. There is an attempt at word jugglery.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What is the practical meaning of it?

Shri Jagannath Rao: The meaning is that the principle of the recommendation is accepted, but it is yet to be implemented.

प्रश्नित भारतीय विद्युत् विद्

* 817. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में बिजली के प्रमुख उत्पादन तथा इस की खपत के अंतर को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ब) अधिकृत भारतीय विद्युत् ग्रिड बनाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-838/67].

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पिछले चार पांच वर्षों से ग्रिड बनाने की बात चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में क्या बाधाएँ हैं और इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है ? जो बाधाएँ हैं उन्हें दूर करने के लिये अब तक मंत्रालय ने क्या किया है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The All India Grid scheme is now under implementation. As a first step, in the Fourth Plan, we are trying to connect the transmission lines between the various States for the exchange of power. After this is done, then comes the question of connecting various zones. The country is divided into five zones and when the various zones are connected, then we can say that the All India Grid has been formed.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रान्ड इंडिया ग्रिड जो बनेगा उस में मुख्यतः किन किन बातों को शामिल किया जायेगा और खेती तथा उद्योगों के लिये समान दर पर बिजली देने के ऊपर भी क्या सरकार में विचार किया है ? यदि विचार किया है तो क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The All India Grid will enable exchange of power from various States and of different types of generation. One of the objects of this All India Grid will be to have the same uniform rate for any type of load.

Shri Ranga: He asked one thing, but the Minister has given some other answer, he was replying about uniform rate. What about agriculture and industry?

Mr. Speaker: It seems both the hon. Member and the Minister are satisfied.

Shri Piloo Mody: They are sitting close to each other; perhaps an understanding has been reached between them.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री न जो वयान दिया है उसे देखने से मालूम हुआ कि 9 राज्यों में बिजली का कर्मा है, जिन में उत्तर प्रदेश भी है। इस में यह भी कहा गया है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के पूरे होने पर भी इन राज्यों को उतनी बिजली नहीं मिल सकेगी जितनी देश के और भागों को मिलेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के मामले में और क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले में लाने के लिये चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मुख्य रूप से क्या कार्रवाई की जायेगी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that in the State of Uttar Pradesh there is shortage of power. Even at the end of the Fourth Plan, there will still be deficiency, according to the load survey. Therefore, we have to take some more projects, sanction some more of them.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : मैं आप की माफ़त मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट किसानों को इन्सेंटिव देने के लिये ग्रामों में बिजली देने की किसी स्कीम पर गौर कर रही है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have often submitted to the House that for agricultural pumping, the rate of 12p per unit is considered as the economic rate; anything more than that is subsidised by the Centre and the States.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In the statement laid on the Table of the House we have been told that in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and U.P., the production of electricity is below the per capita average for the whole country. May I know why in States like Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala in particular, which have a large water potential

and potential for generation of hydro-electric power, steps are not being taken for generation of electricity? Particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, the Salal project has been under consideration for so many years; that can produce enough electricity to provide cheap power to the whole of the Punjab and the whole of the western region. May I know why steps are not being taken to expedite these projects so as to provide electricity to these areas?

Dr. K. L. Rao: These imbalances have come about as a result of the development of industries in various sectors. Particularly in regard to Jammu and Kashmir, I may submit to the House we are contemplating a very big project on the Chenab; and it is very likely that it will come up next year.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: While drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to the last portion of the statement that he has made regarding region imbalances, I would like to submit that Andhra Pradesh is also one such State which is below the all-India average in the matter of electricity. May I know whether any steps have been taken for the completion of the Srisaigan project? May I also know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the statement made by the Andhra Chief Minister that the Andhra Pradesh Government have asked the Central Government for a share in the power generated at the Neyveli thermal plant, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that Andhra Pradesh has the lowest per capita power in the country today. We have sanctioned quite a large number of projects, and we hope that it will be able to come up much better than what it is at the end of the Third Plan. Srisaigan project is one of those projects where work is proceeding.

With regard to the Neyveli power, I am afraid that that is a question which relates to the Ministry of Mines....

Mr. Speaker: It is too complicated.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I can say this much that so far as the first stage of Neyveli power is concerned, it is being utilised now to meet the load in the Madras State.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: I had specifically drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement made by the Chief Minister that the Andhra Pradesh Government have asked the Central Government for a share in the power from the Central project where thermal power is generated. But the hon. Minister has not replied to my question specifically.

Mr. Speaker: But I thought I had replied to that.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the Chief Ministers of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have been agitating for a share in the Neyveli power and also the power from the atomic energy project.

So far as the Neyveli power is concerned, I am afraid that it is a bit late now; all the power has been written off and is being taken in for consumption in the Madras State.

Shri V. Krishnamurti: There is great demand for the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes in the Madras State, and we are purchasing power from Mysore at the rate of 15p per unit. In view of this situation, and in view of the fact that the hon. Minister had taken keen interest in the implementation of the Hogenekkal project some four or five years back, which could produce more than 800 M.W. according to his own statement, may I know what steps he has taken to implement the Hogenekkal project? May I also know whether he has taken any steps to bring about a settlement between Madras and Mysore in regard to the starting of the project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Madras load is being met by the sanctioning of projects like Renuco and so on. In regard to the Hogenekkal project, I am

afraid no understanding has been reached between Madras and Mysore, and it is still in the investigation stage.

Shri Amriti Nahata: Will the hon. Minister implement the assurance to Rajasthan to include the Palana lignite power station in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the hope of which the Rajasthan Government have been spending a lakh of rupees every year for nothing on the Palana mines?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Palana project has been under contemplation for quite some time. The Rajasthan Government have to finalise the amount of lignite available at Palana, and the question whether the lignite would be sufficient for a 50 M.W. unit or a 100 M.W. unit is still under investigation and correspondence, and nothing has been finalised as yet.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Assam falls much below the all-India average in the matter of production of electricity and also in view of the fact that Assam is the most neglected State in India, how long do Government propose to put the Kopili project in cold storage? What are they going to do about it?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would appeal to the hon. Member to ensure that the loads increase in Assam. We find it very difficult to spend even the energies that we are creating there.

With regard to the Kopili, it is one of the very good projects, but we have come up against a difficulty in that there are limestone underground tunnels. It will be very interesting to the House to know that right below 200 feet we have big tunnels 70 feet long and 30 feet wide. Therefore, investigations are proceeding as to how to get over this difficulty of foundation. That is why we have to have more investigations in this case than are generally necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: How long will they go on investigating?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The more we investigate, the more tunnels we find.

श्री मयूँजय प्रसाद : बिहार में रुखे के कारण बहुत से नये प्रबल बनाए जा रहे हैं, जब कि पुराने ट्यूबवेल को बिजली नहीं मिलती है या दिन में तीन चार घंटे में बंशी नहीं मिल पाती है। इस स्थिति में क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जांच करेंगे कि क्या ऐसा बिजली की कमी के कारण हो रहा है या डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में किसी दोष के कारण या न दोषों के कारण और क्या वह इस सम्बन्ध में सुधार का कोई उपाय करेंगे ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I do not know to which area the hon. Member is referring. If it is south Bihar, there is no difficulty about power.

श्री मयूँजय प्रसाद : मागे बिहार में और खासकर नार्य बिहार तथा चम्पारन में ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: If it is north Bihar, it is quite true we do not have sufficient transmission lines at the moment. When the transmission lines from Muzaffarpur to Suguli and Gandak head works is ready, we will be able to supply power to the Champaran area.

M/s. Bechtels of U.S.A.

+

*819. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bechtels, the American concern which owns 49 per cent. of equity in the Engineer's India Ltd., has informed Government of its decision to pull out of its commitments;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the Company to pull out of its commitments;

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter;

(d) whether there is any proposal to make the Engineers India Ltd., a 100 per cent. Government undertaking; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghun Ramiah): (a) to (c). The Government of India and Bechtel have mutually agreed to terminate their partnership in Engineers India Ltd. This was done because the two sides found that the company was not adequately serving their respective aims. An agreement transferring Bechtel's interest in the company to Government by sale has already been executed.

(d) and (e). Engineers India Ltd has now become a 100 per cent. Government Undertaking and is managed by a Board of Directors nominated entirely by Government.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेचटल के साथ इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड का सम्बन्ध जो समझौता हुआ था, उस की मुख्य बातें क्या थी और वह समझौता क्यों खत्म हो गया।

Shri Raghun Ramiah: The agreement was entered into in 1965. The object of the agreement was that the company shall proceed with construction, consultancy, engineering and other services for the setting up of refineries and chemical plants in the country. During the course of the working of the company, we found that Bechtels had interests other than those which are good for us. Our object was to promote indigenous industry and also indigenous engineering services. We found their object was to promote their own interests. That is why it was terminated.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि भारत सरकार और बेचटल के उद्देश्य भिन्न भिन्न थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड का स्थापना किस उद्देश्य से की गई है और उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए उस को जिन साधनों और सुविधाओं की जरूरत है, क्या उनका पूरा प्रबन्ध किया गया है या नहीं?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : जी हाँ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury: Engineers India Limited's mainwork would be designing, consultancy and engineering, and in view of the fact that this a specialised institution, may I enquire to what extent they have full or adequate work for them?

Shri Raghun Ramiah: Their services have already been utilised in respect of the Madras refinery and in the lubricating oil refinery at Bombay, and also various techno-economic feasibility studies have been made by them.

Shri Nath Pal: In his earlier reply the Minister of State informed the House that it was discovered that Bechtels were here to further their own objectives. I think that is true of any firm, whatever the label under which they came. Did you originally think they were a branch of the Ramakrishna Mission to do some charitable work here? Did it take the Government so long to find out that any collaboration presupposes that there is reciprocity of interests? What is the meaning of his saying that they were here to further their own interests?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): The main purpose of setting up Engineers India Limited was to foster and further designing, engineering and fabrication

inside our country. We found that Bechtels had a different idea of the rate and pace at which this indigenous development could be carried forward. I quite agree with the hon. Member when he says that every collaborator has his own interests also. It is a question that we want to go much faster, they felt it could not be done, and the cost involved to us from this participation was considered to be somewhat too high. and therefore the agreement was terminated. I believe the agreement lasted for only one year, and within that one year we were able to find out to what extent our own organisation was competent to go on its own, and we are happy to say that our organisation has been doing quite well.

श्री कबरलाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय वनायेंगे कि बैकटन्ज के साथ सरकार ने और कितने एग्रीमेंट किये हैं और क्या गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को हर एक एग्रीमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कर्ट करोड रुपये का घाटा हुआ है और उस का नक्ष्य कारण यह है कि जो एग्रीमेंट हुए हैं, वे गलत एग्रीमेंट हुए हैं और जिन लोगों ने वे एग्रीमेंट किये हैं, वे या ना ना ममझी के कारण या

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is giving an opinion, not asking a question.

श्री कबरलाल गुप्त : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन कम्पनी के साथ और कौन कौन से एग्रीमेंट हुए हैं, वे कितने बूरे हुए हैं और क्या यह ठीक है कि हर एक एग्रीमेंट में सरकार का कर्ट करोड रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। जब गवर्नमेंट का एक बार यह एक्सपोज़िचर हो गया कि उस का घाटा होता है, तो इस कम्पनी के साथ दोबारा एग्रीमेंट क्यों किया जाता है ?

Shri Raghu Ramalal: If the hon. member wants a complete list of all the agreements with Bechtels, I shall certainly lay a statement on the Table of the House.

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न एक कम्पनी के बारे में है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। वह कुछ भी तैयार करके नहीं आए हैं।

श्री कबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कम्पनी के साथ जा तीन चार एग्रीमेंट हुए हैं, जिनमें गडब्रड-पार्टिंग प्रान्स् एग्जिक्यूटिव हुआ है और गवर्नमेंट का कर्गंडा रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय तथ्यों को दबाना चाहते हैं। हम सब बार में आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं। मिनिस्टर साहबान तीन चार डिपार्टमेंट्स के इनचार्ज होते हैं और वे पूरी तैयारी कर के नहीं आते हैं। जब वे जवाब नहीं दे पाते हैं, तो फिर वे काहे के लिए आते हैं।

Shri Raghu Ramalal: This question relates to the Engineers India, Ltd. (Interruption). Let me answer it, Sir. How am I to know, at this minute, agreements, if any, over the whole range of petroleum and chemical industry, how many agreements have been entered into? I have promised to lay it on the Table of the House.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has agreed to place the information on the Table.

Shri Piloo Mody: He has agreed to lay a statement on the Table, showing the statements of the contracts and agreements that have been made with Bechtels. This is not what the hon. Member asked for. The hon. Member asked, in view of the experience that they had in the hands of this firm, why is it that the Government continued to negotiate with them. That is the question.

Shri Raghu Ramalal: I am not aware that we are now negotiating anything with them.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He is a Minister; he does not know the position. अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Even if he does not answer, you have the right to demand it: if not now, later on.

श्री कबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मामले में आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। मैंने यह सवाल किया है कि जब गवर्नमेंट को यह मालूम है कि इस कम्पनी के साथ समझौता करने से करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी फिर बार-बार उसी से समझौता किया जाता है। यह इनके रिकार्ड में है, फाइल में है कि इस कम्पनी का एंटीचूड हमेशा चल रहा है। जो अफसर वहां पर एग्जीमेंट करने जाते हैं, उनको ब्रिजिंग किया जाता है, बाइबरी दी जाती है और जान-बूझकर गलत एग्जीमेंट किया जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसके बारे में एन्क्वायरी करायेगी कि बेकटल के साथ जो एग्जीमेंट हुआ है, वह गलत हुआ है और उसमें करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as this particular agreement is concerned, there is no question of crores of rupees being wasted. It has lasted only for one year; it has been terminated.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I said all agreements with this company.

Shri Asoka Mehta: If this refers to any other agreement, we will examine it and, as my colleague has said, we will place the material before you.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister kindly let us know if Bechtels have extracted any compensation from the Government for the termination of the agreement and also if the Government have been vigilant enough to demand compensation from Bechtels for pursuing their own objective and not pursuing the common objective?

Shri Raghu Ramiah: Bechtels had under this agreement, 49 per cent of the equities, and we purchased their shares, 12,250 in number, for Rs. 1,60,897. At the face value of Rs. 100 per share, paid up, it works out at the rate of Rs. 13 per share. I might say that in addition to this, we have paid certain charges by way of salaries to the persons employed, and also for engineering services rendered by the firm.

Shri Ranga: How much?

Shri Raghu Ramiah: The salary has come to Rs. 11,92,685. For engineering services, we have paid Rs. 9,898, and for other items of services, about Rs. 70,318.

Shri S. Kundu: In view of the fact that in the name of this foreign collaboration, lakhs and crores of rupees are wasted—this department has become a den of corruption, I want to draw the attention of the Minister specifically to the question whether there was a contract entered into with some Italian firm, called SNAM, and in that contract, lakhs of foreign exchange were involved in which only four wells were dug and nothing was found.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is not fair to make this accusation that the department has become a den of corruption. If there are any specific charges, they can be brought to me or to the Prime Minister.

Shri S. Kundu: The hon. Minister can look up the audited accounts.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ranen Sen.

Shri S. Kundu: He has not answered the other part of the question. I put a specific question. I quoted the name of the Italian firm.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it. If he says it is a den of corruption, he said the hon. Member may bring the specific charges, if any, to his notice.

Shri S. Kundu: I quoted the name of the company: SNAM. No answer has come out.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ranen Sen.

Dr. Ranen Sen: This particular company was the consultant for laying down the pipeline from Barauni to Haldia which cost the Government crores of rupees. Ultimately the Government of India got into litigation with Turner Morrison Company. In view of this scandalous affair, did the Government of India ask for any compensation for the losses already incurred, and will be incurred in future, from Bechtel Company and if so, what is the reaction of the Bechtel Company? What steps have the Government taken in this matter?

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is difficult to come to any conclusion like this that it is scandalous and so on. As I said earlier, we have referred this matter to a committee of enquiry. Earlier we decided that the committee of enquiry would consist of Shri A. K. Roy. Later on some members pointed out that they would prefer some other person to make the enquiry. Therefore, we have now requested the Central Vigilance Commissioner to look into this matter. After he is able to find out the position, we will take action. If there has been any error of judgment there is no question of punishing anybody. If there are mala fides, necessary steps will be taken. Regarding compensation, we have got to establish that there was wrong advice deliberately given, before we can ask for compensation. The matter is being looked into by the Central Vigilance Commissioner and as soon as I get his report, I will be able to inform the House what further steps will be taken.

Shri D. N. Patodia: The minister stated that the share value was paid at the rate of Rs. 13 per share. How is it that the value of the share went down so much? Was it a reflection of the losses of the company? What was the financial position of the company for that particular year?

Shri Raghu Ramiah: The company did not make any profits. The estimate was based on the present value of it as calculated on the net assets of this firm.

Shri D. N. Patodia: What was the basis of the calculation? Was it working at a loss?

Shri Raghu Ramiah: There is no question of loss. The company has rendered certain services which I have already mentioned. There was no profit. If that is to be construed as loss, I would point out the services which were rendered.

Shri D. N. Patodia: The reply is not correct.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is true that this company has been set up as consultants in engineering and designing. In the first year one does not expect it to make any particular profit. As was pointed out, about Rs. 11 lakhs were paid to Bechtels' experts here. Surely the shares have been taken over from them for a nominal value. I am quite sure that this company will be able to make profits in future. We have already agreed that it will act as the technical arm of the refineries. We hope it will have more and more of technical responsibilities.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Rs. 11 lakhs were paid against certain charges and services rendered by them, which would have been paid in any case, irrespective of any change in the management. How does it affect the cost of the shares? The cost of the shares depends on the profit and loss and the financial results of the company.

Shri Asoka Mehta: There were only two shareholders—Government of India and Bechtels. If we have been able to get the shares by paying a lower price, one should be happy about it.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीय : मन्त्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि पहले साल मैं इस कम्पनी को तनखाह के रूप में 11 लाख रुपये दिये गये— मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले साल में इस कम्पनी ने कौन-कौन से काम हाथ में लिये, कौन-कौन से प्रोजेक्ट्स की डिजाइनिंग इत्यादि का काम किया तथा इस कुल काम से जी फायदा या नुकसान हुआ वह कितना है ? जो कंस्ट्रक्ट बैकटल कम्पनी और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के बीच में खत्म होने में आया, उसको खत्म करने के लिये क्या बैकटल कम्पनी की ओर से कहा गया था या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की ओर से इन्जिनियरिंग लिया गया ?

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: In regard to the various projects, Engineers India Limited have rendered services, as already mentioned. The estimated capital cost of the portion of the project in the case of the Madras refinery is about Rs. 2 crores. I am giving the cost of the project. The engineering and other services rendered are in respect of those projects. (Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि पिछले साल जब बैकटल की पार्टनरशिप थी तब और हमारे यह कंस्ट्रक्ट खत्म करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने इन्जिनियरिंग लिया या बैकटल वालों ने कहा कि हमें नुम से कोई रिश्ता नहीं रखना है और हम छोड़ते हैं ?

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: I find from the record, it is they who moved in the matter and the Government agreed that it should be terminated.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तब तो मन्त्री साहब ने बिल्कुल सत्य बयान दिया। मन्त्री साहब का पहले का बयान देखा जाय। उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि जब उन्होंने देखा कि बैकटल वाले अपने फायदे के लिए इन्वीन्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं तो आप ने इस को तोड़ा। अब आप मसला बोल रहे हैं आपने झूठ बोला...

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: It is a question as to who initiated it.

Mr. Speaker: I think this word jhoot is being repeated in this House many times. It is unparliamentary. It is on record that this word has been used not once or twice but many times.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीय : असत्य कहा गया। उन्होंने असत्य कहा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम बात का खुलासा होना चाहिए कि मन्त्री महोदय के दो बयान क्यों हैं...

Mr. Speaker: It may be so. I entirely agree with him. He has a right to say that the information given is wrong or something like that. But I find the word jhoot being repeated many times.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीय : मैं उसे वापिस लेता हूँ और उसके स्थान पर असत्य बोलता हूँ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खेपार के बार बार हम शब्द को इन्वीन्वेस्ट करने के लिए कहने पर भी मानीय सदस्य हम शब्द का इन्वीन्वेस्ट करते हैं तो यह हम हाउस के लिए जो कि सबसे बड़ा देश का हाउस है शोभा नहीं देता है। हाउस में एक डिगोरम होना चाहिए और माननीय सदस्यों को ऐसा असोभनीय व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमका खुलासा होना चाहिए। जो मन्त्री जी ने पहले बयान दिया उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि जब हम लोगों ने देखा कि यह बैकटल कम्पनी वाले अपने फायदे के लिए इन्वीन्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं नुम के इन्टरेस्ट को बढ़ा रहे हैं तो हम लोगों ने उसको तोड़ा।

Shri Raghu Ramaiah: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to what I have given in the main answer. There I have said:

“The Government of India and Bechtel have mutually agreed to terminate their partnership in Engineers India Ltd. This was done because the two sides found

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

D.A. Commission Report

+

8 N.Q. 19. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachwai:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri:
 Shri Alam Das:
 Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri
 Shri Y. S. Kushwah
 Shri Molahu Prasad:
 Shri Maharaj Singh
 Bharati:
 Shri J. H. Patel.
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Committee of the Confederation of the Central Government Employees and Workers rejected the D.A. Commission's Report and called up the units to organise pay strike,

(b) if so, the main grounds put forth by the Confederation for rejecting the report, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) No official communication has been received from the Confederation but there are Press reports to this effect

(c) Some more time will be needed before Government take any decision on the recommendations of the D.A. Commission after consultation with the State Governments. In the meantime, Government are watching the situation.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मई 1967 में प्राइस इंडेक्स 205 था और इस कमीशन ने जो बेसिस लिया है प्राइस इंडेक्स का वह 185 है, और जो कम्प्लेक्शन रिकमेंड किया है वह एक इमैजिनरी फिगर 175 पर किया है। इससे पहले जो बेसिस होता था वह हमें

आफिशल प्राइस इंडेक्स होता था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ इस कमीशन ने इस बेसिस को क्यों बदला? अगर यह बदला गया है तो सरकार का इसके बारे में क्या रिएक्शन है कि वह कोई इस प्रकार का कदम उठायेगी कि जो बेसिस पहले होता था आफिशल प्राइस इंडेक्स का उसके आधार पर 100 ए० दिया जाये। और यह जो इमैजिनरी प्राइस इंडेक्स बनाया है फूड का और कपड़े का हर राशन में मिलता है और वह सब लोगों को मिलता है इसलिये क्या आफिशल प्राइस इंडेक्स को लेने के ऊपर विचार करेंगे?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not easy for me to enter into these things today until Government has taken a decision. When Government takes a decision, I will be in a position to reply to all these questions.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि जो आपने चीफ मिनिस्टर्स में बातचीत करने के लिये कहा है, उसके यह मतलब तो नहीं है कि वह लोग यहाँ आकर यह कहें कि माहब यह दिक्कत होगी और पैसा देने का झगडा उठाय राज्य सरकार? इस गडबड के अन्दर कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के जो एम्प्लोयीज हैं उनको नुकसान पहुँचे। क्या आखिरी निर्णय लेने से पहले आप सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के जो एम्प्लोयीज के प्रतिनिधि हैं उन को बुलायेंगे?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जी नहीं।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : दास कमीशन की राय थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों का वर्तमान सारा ढाँचा आउट आफ डेट हो चुका है, और इस पर नये सिरे से विचार होना चाहिये। सरकार ने दास कमीशन की इस सन्मति पर क्यों उचित ध्यान नहीं दिया और क्यों सरकार ने उसके आधार पर एक तीसरा वेतन आयोग न नियुक्त करके वह ऐसा कमीशन नियुक्त कर दिया जिसका अधिकार सीमित है और जो कर्मचारियों को

धारम्भ से ही स्वीकार्य नहीं था ? क्या कारण है कि सरकार कर्मचारियों को समय समय पर रहन सहन के सूचकांक में प्रति वर्ष प्रति 10 प्वाइंट वृद्धि पर विभिन्न राशियां भत्ते की दी जाती हैं, और इस समय न्यूनतम राशि की सिफारिश की गई है, जबकि मूल्य वृद्धि का सूचकांक आकाश को छू रहा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि मैं इन सवालों का जवाब आज नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : गजन्द्र गडकर कम शान की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को सूचकांक 10 बढ़ जाने पर 6 रु० की वृद्धि दी गई है मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन चीजों के भावों को ध्यान में रखा गया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह सवाल यहाँ खड़ा नहीं होता ?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि अगर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता तो लड़खड़ा सकता है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : लड़खड़ा गया ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब छोटे कर्मचारियों और बड़े कर्मचारियों की महंगाई आज एक समान बढ़ती है तो दोनों के महंगाई भत्ते में इतना अन्तर क्यों रखा जाता है ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati; not here.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या मन्त्री महोदय जवाब नहीं देंगे ?

श्री रवी राव : उन को जवाब तो देना चाहिये ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जवाब देने का सवाल नहीं है । मैंने कहा कि इस सवाल का

जवाब मैं आज नहीं दे सकता । जब गवर्नमेंट फैसला कर लेगी तब दूंगा ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : आप को नहीं देना है तो दूसरे मन्त्री बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री जे० एच० पटेल : मुख्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन 7 और 8 जुलाई को हो रहा है । क्या यह सम्मेलन इस बारे में कुछ तय करेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: You have passed the test!

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : 7 जुलाई को उनके साथ विचार कर सकूंगा, आज ऐसी घाशा है ।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Sir, with your permission, I would like to quote what the Report itself says:

"If, however, there is default on the part of either the monsoon or Government and prices continue to move upwards, then the recommendations in our present Report will lose most of their significance."

In view of what the Report itself says, in view of the delay which he himself has acknowledged and also in view of the closure of the Suez Canal which is bound to result in rise in prices, whether we like it or not, may I know whether the Government will appoint an arbitrator to at least avoid the pay strike which will only create confusion in the minds of the public?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member may request the other people not to have a pay strike.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a supplementary, the hon. Minister said that he will not meet the representatives of the Central Government employees. If they are not consulted before implementing the award, the pay strike may result in a token strike throughout the country. I would like to know whether he would like to meet the representatives of the Central Government employees and then implement the award because the

award has been rejected in toto by the Central Government employees.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is supposed to be rejected by the Confederation which is not recognised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I seek your guidance, Sir. The Confederation of the Central Government Employees cooperated with the Gajendragadkar Commission. It is *de facto* recognised and it is very uncharitable on his part not to meet their representatives. Government is relying on loyal Nagas who cannot deliver goods.

Shri Nath Pal: Before I ask a question, I would like to reiterate the request which we have made that a proper discussion should be arranged on the D.A. Commission Report and, I think, the Finance Minister would cooperate in allotting time for it.

Mr. Speaker: Should it not be better after they take some decision or should it be before?

Shri Nath Pal: It should be preferably before so that they have the benefit of the discussion.

There is a contradiction in the main answer given by the Finance Minister and in his later reply to a question put by Mr. Banerjee. In his first reply, he has said:

"No official communication has been received from the Confederation but there are Press reports to this effect."

Listening to this reply I am led to believe that there is a fresh approach on the part of the Government with regard to recognition of the Confederation. But later on, he says that they are not recognised. First he complains that they have not officially recognised and then he says that they are not official. What is the position?

Shri Morarji Desai: I had not said 'officially'.

Shri Nath Pal: The first reply was that you had not officially heard. In reply to Mr. Banerjee, you said that

you had not recognised; they cannot communicate with you because you do not recognise. I am asking you this. Do you realise the contradiction when you say that they cannot communicate with you and you also say that you do not recognise them? Why don't you recognise them so that they can communicate with you officially?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that there is no contradiction in what I have said. Even though the Confederation is not recognised, unrecognised people can also write to the Government. I have only said that I have not heard from them. I have not said anything else. I have only said that no communication has been received by the Government officially from anybody. That is all that was said. When the hon. Member said that it had been rejected by all the employees, I only said that it has been rejected by a federation which is not recognised. That is all I said.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस सदन को यह आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि अगर कानफेडरेशन की तरफ से, या सेटल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉयर्स के दूसरे सगठनों की तरफ से इस बारे में चिट्ठा आ जाये तो वह उनको सलाह-मशवरे के लिए नियमित करेंगे?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अनरेकगनाइज्ड लोगों के साथ तो मैं सलाह-मशवरा नहीं करूंगा।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : यह रेकगनाइज्ड है। जब से जे० सी० एम० बनी है, तब से कानफेडरेशन और दूसरी यूनियन्स को रेकगनाइज्ड किया गया है। यूनियन्स तो रेकगनाइज्ड हैं और उन यूनियन्स का जो कानफेडरेशन होती है, क्या उस को रेकगनीशन नहीं मिली है? इसलिए कानफेडरेशन को भी बातचीत के लिए बुलाना चाहिए, क्योंकि वही सरकारी कर्मचारियों की प्रतिनिधि है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बारे में दोबारा विचार करेंगे?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : विचार तो हमेशा करते रहेंगे, लेकिन फैसला क्या करेंगे, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

Shri Umanath: On the question of revision of pay structure, the report says that, if the cost of living index reaches 240 points or at the end of two years, whichever is earlier, the pay structure must be revised by the Government and an interim relief must be granted pending final revision. But as far as the Government's stand is concerned, just a fortnight back, the Government, in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha, has said that a ban has been placed on revision of salary structure at all levels as a measure of economy. This has been said only a fortnight back. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether, in the light of this recommendation, Government will think of lifting this ban on pay structure.

Shri Morarji Desai: Government will think of all these things when it takes a decision on this matter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्रीमन् जब कि कर्मचारी मजेन्द्रगढ़ कमीशन की सिफारिशों से सन्तुष्ट नहीं है, इसलिए उन्होंने बेन-हडताल करने का निश्चय किया है। हमसे पहले कि कर्मचारी कोई और कदम उठाये जो वित्त मंत्री महोदय की दृष्टि से चलन हो सकता है, क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय उनको बुला कर उन को समझाने की तकलीफ नहीं उठावेंगे? वित्त मंत्री महोदय लोगों को समझा-बुझा कर अपने विचारों का बनाने में विश्वास रखते हैं। क्या यह नीति कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में नहीं अपनाई जायेगी?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : चलत और सही का सवाल नहीं है। वे समझाने से समझ सकने हैं, अगर मुझे एक परसेंट भी ऐसी भाशा हो, तो मैं डूकर बहु प्रयत्न करूँ, लेकिन जो लोग बिना मेरे पास आए या मेरे साथ चर्चा किये

ऐसी बातें फेंकते हैं, उनके साथ व्यवर्ष चर्चा करने से क्या फायदा होता है, यह मुझे पता नहीं है।

श्री जयवंत करमचण्डी : केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता क्रूरवरी महीने से बढ़ना चाहिए था। उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि मजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद इस पर तत्काल निर्णय लिया जायेगा। मजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई, मगर सरकार स्वयं उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकी है। मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक कि इस सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्र सरकारों से बातचीत पूरी नहीं होती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को क्रूरवरी में जो बढ़ा हुआ महंगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिए, क्या वित्त मंत्री जी अब तक कम से कम उस को तत्काल देने का फैसला करेंगे।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं ने पहले कहा है कि जो फैसला होगा, वह क्रूरवरी से लागू होगा।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Will the hon. Finance Minister agree that the periodical rise of dearness allowance of the Central and State Government employees to counter-balance the rise in prices of food and other essential commodities is bound to cause inflationary tendencies and is ultimately harmful to our national economy, and if so, will the hon. Finance Minister agree to consider the question of revising the pay scales of all categories of Government employees so as to make them need-based and also to remove the wide disparity prevailing in the government services in spite of the socialistic aims of the present regime?

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. Supplementary questions when they are read out from a written paper lose all their meaning and significance and spontaneity....

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with the hon. Member.

Shri Hem Barua: If questions are put immediately after the reply of the hon. Minister that would show mental alertness on the part of hon. Members. May I know why you allow Members to read out supplementary questions from a written paper?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि सरकारी कर्म-चारियों का जो सगठन है, उस को उन्होंने अभी तक मान्यता नहीं दी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मान्यता देने में उनके सामने क्या कठिनाई है और अगर यह मान्यता दे दी जाये तो क्या सरकार को सरकारी कर्म-चारियों के साथ उन की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में बान-बान और शिवा-विमर्श करने में प्रामाणी नहीं होगी।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह तो सोचा जा सकता है कि उनको मान्यता देनी चाहिए या नहीं देनी चाहिए। इस बारे में सूचना देने पर वह डरकर मोचा जा सकता है, लेकिन अभी मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ कि हम उनको मान्यता देंगे या नहीं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Electricity Requirements of Rajasthan

*812. **Shri B. K. Birla:**

Dr. Karni Singh:

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the annual electricity requirements of Rajasthan;

(b) how much electricity Rajasthan gets at present annually;

(c) the industries affected by the shortage of power; and

(d) the steps taken to forestall power shortage in future?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-839/67].

Import of Cars

*814. **Dr. Karni Singh:**

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars imported on behalf of Government during the last 12 months;

(b) the number of cars that each Ministry has under its use and how many of them are imported; and

(c) whether Government have decided to ban the use of imported staff cars as a measure of economy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) One, which was gifted by Italy.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-840/67].

(c) Instructions were issued in September, 1966, that in future, no Ministry/Department or any of its attached/subordinate offices, any public sector undertaking or any autonomous or semi-autonomous organisation under the administrative control of any Ministry/Department of the Government of India should acquire, by gift, loan, purchase or otherwise, any foreign-made large-size car.

Import-Export Advisory Council

*818. **Shri P. Ramamurti:**

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent meeting of the Import-Export Advisory Council

concern was voiced over the large scale sale of smuggled goods in the Indian markets;

(b) if so, whether it was also mentioned that the smuggling of these goods was being financed by the Indians abroad; and

(c) whether Government propose to investigate the whole question of smuggling in the light of these observations with a view to finding out ways for stopping the malpractices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) and (c) The Government are aware of the incidence of smuggling into the country and also that one of the methods for financing the smuggling operations is through foreign exchange made available by Indians abroad. The problem has been constantly engaging the attention of the Government and some fresh measures are being taken to deal with this.

Cut in Defence Expenditure

*821. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Bibhut Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri B. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received from the various State Governments for a cut in the Defence expenditure;

(b) whether they have also suggested that the savings thus effected may be utilised for the development of irrigation facilities in their States, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) and (b). Suggestions for a cut in the Defence expenditure were made at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in April last. There was no specific suggestion however that the resultant savings be utilised for the development of irrigation facilities

(c) The extent of Defence expenditure is governed by security considerations which would rule out any substantial cut. Nevertheless Government are mindful of the need for economy in all fields including Defence

National Power Grid

*822. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state.

(a) the stage of development of national power grid,

(b) the number of schemes of the Third Five Year Plan held up in abeyance for want of raw material, foreign exchange and other reasons; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to accelerate the progress of such schemes?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The inter-State links proposed for construction in the various Regions during the Third Plan period are in different stages of sanction and construction. These are expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period or early Fifth Plan.

(b) and (c). No transmission scheme sanctioned under the Third Plan has been held in abeyance. However, there has been delay in the expeditious completion of certain sanctioned transmission lines mainly due to constraint on financial resources. Necessary foreign exchange is being arranged and raw material is being procured for these lines from time to time.

**भारतीय तेल निगम का हिन्दुस्तान
आर्गेनाइजर्स के साथ ठेका**

- * 823. श्री सूर्यजय प्रसाद :
श्री कर्तार प्रोरायो :
श्री न० प्र० यादव :
श्री बाबूजी जीवरी :
श्री जशरंजन :

क्या पेंडोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय तेल
निगम 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 को हिन्दुस्तान
आर्गेनाइजर्स के साथ ठेका समाप्त नहीं कर
सकता क्योंकि इसके विपरीत उस ठेके की शर्तों
स्वतः ही 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक बढ़ा दी
गई क्योंकि उसे समाप्त करने की सूचना एक
वर्ष पहले नहीं दी जा सकी ;

(ख) उस ठेके को समाप्त करने का
निर्णय कब किया गया था और ठेके को समाप्त
की सूचना कब दी गई और हिन्दुस्तान आर्गे-
नाइजर्स को यह सूचना कब मिली; और

(ग) सूचना देने में देरी होने के क्या
कारण हैं और क्या इनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी
निर्धारित की गई है और दोषी व्यक्तियों को
दण्ड दिया गया है ?

धोखना, पेंडोलियम और रसायन तथा
समाप्त करवाया मन्त्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :
(क) और (ख). भाग "क" का उत्तर
स्वीकारात्मक है। ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार
ठेके को कम से कम 31-12-1968 तक
मान्य (Valid) समझना पड़ा। ठेके के
समाप्ति की सूचना 14-8-63 को दी गई
थी, जो 31-12-64 से 12 महीने से बहुत
पहले था, किन्तु इसे कानून की दृष्टि से अग्रभा-
वकारी पाया गया।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Gem Exporters

824. श्री Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Shankarrao Mane:
Shri Dasappa Tulsidas:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Exchange
Control Department of the Reserve
Bank screened the outstanding P.P.
forms of gem exporters who used to
send goods on approval or consign-
ment basis;

(b) whether persons whose consign-
ment could not be cleared within a
period for whatever reason were dis-
allowed to export any goods;

(c) whether this steps has hit
exports and marred the prospects of
export expansion in future; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Gov-
ernment in this regard?

The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve
Bank scrutinise the forms in the nor-
mal course to ensure that export pro-
ceeds are repatriated within the sti-
pulated period of six months from
the date of export. Such scrutiny is
exercised in the case of all exporters.

(b) No, Sir. No one is disallowed
from making future exports merely
because of failure to repatriate the
past export proceeds within a short
period. When the exporter fails to
repatriate the proceeds within six
months, the Reserve Bank calls for
the explanation of the exporter and
if it is satisfied, allows suitable exten-
sions. If an exporter is not able to
satisfy the Reserve Bank about the
reason for the delay, or does not re-
patriate the proceeds even in the
extended period, his future exports
are subject to prior approval of the
Reserve Bank.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

D.A. Commission's Report***825. Shri Swell:****Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:****Shri Virendrakumar Shah:****Shri D. N. Patodia:****Shri R. Barua:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed consideration of the Gajendra-gadkar Commission's Report on Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) whether Government propose to consult the States before coming to firm conclusions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. State Governments' views will be taken into account.

National Water Supply Programme***826. Shri Yashpal Singh:****Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:****Shri C. K. Chakrapani:****Shri P. Gopalan:****Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:****Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of U.S. Public Health Experts has recently reviewed India's National Water Supply Programme;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the team; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the major recommendations of the team is laid

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-841/67].

(c) The recommendations are being examined.

Working of the Life Insurance Corporation

827. Shri Lobo Prabhu: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of high premium rates, low declaration of bonus, lapsed policies, delay and inefficiency and strikes and demonstrations in the working of the Life Insurance Corporation, Government propose to appoint any Commission to look into its affairs; and

(b) if so, whether the Commission will also be asked to look into the comparative working of the Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Insurance Cover for Public Undertakings

***828. Shri S. K. Taparia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that financial institutions like the I.F.C., I.D.B., the State Bank of India and commercial banks waived the condition of insurance cover for block and stocks of public undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) why this facility has been confined to public sector only and not extended to private sector also?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) The Industrial Development Bank does not advance any loan to Government companies. The Industrial Finance Corporation does not waive the condition of insurance cover for the block

against which loans may be sanctioned to Public Enterprises. The State Bank of India grants advances to Public Enterprises only against security of stocks and stores which are required to be insured if liable to damage by fire. Commercial banks sometimes waive the condition in respect of metals but make no discrimination in this regard between public and private sectors.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Long-term Power Plan

*829. Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have any long-term power plan to meet the growing demand for power in the country; and

(b) if so, which among the three sources of electricity namely, thermal, hydro and nuclear Government propose to adopt and develop and the relative advantages thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the three sources of primary energy viz. water-power, coal, oil and nuclear fuel will be adopted for development of power in the country. The source to be adopted for development in a particular region depends on factors like availability of natural resources in that region, relative economics of the alternatives available and the gestation period of the project.

Tax on Small Private Limited Companies

830. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small private limited companies are taxed

at a higher rate than large public limited companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to ensure that their growth is not retarded on account of high taxes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Private limited companies, whether big or small, as well as closely-held public companies, excepting companies which are mainly engaged in specified industrial activities, are chargeable to tax on their income at rates higher than those applicable to public companies which are not closely-held.

(b) The higher rate of tax in the case of private companies and closely-held public companies has been introduced with a view to reducing the concentration of wealth in the hands of small groups of wealthy persons controlling such companies.

(c) The following categories of private companies and closely-held public companies have been exempted from the requirement under the income-tax law of compulsory distribution of dividends up to the statutory percentage of their distributable income, in order to enable them to plough back their surplus profits in their industry for its growth and development:

- (i) Indian companies mainly engaged in manufacture or processing of goods or other specified industrial activities;
- (ii) Indian companies having a capital investment in machinery or plant of the book value of Rs. 50 lakhs or more as at the end of the relevant accounting year; and
- (iii) Indian companies deriving not less than 50 per cent of their total sale proceeds or gross receipts in the relevant year from export of goods or rendering services abroad.

National Water Commission

*831. Shri Rabi Ray: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received by his Ministry that a National Water Commission comprising of experts should survey different dry areas to suggest the method of sending water to them; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up an All India Irrigation Commission is under the consideration of the Government.

हिन्दू संयुक्त परिवार पर आय-कर

- *832. श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय :
 श्री रामगोपाल झालवाले :
 श्री आत्म दास :
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवारों पर आय-कर की छूट की सीमा कम होने के कारण सम्बन्धित कानून से फायदा उठाने के लिये, उन्हें बनावटी तौर पर अपना बटवारा करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप कम आय-कर की कसौती होती है, जिससे राजस्व की हानि होती है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार संयुक्त परिवार की स्वस्थ भारतीय परम्परा को ठेक

पहुँचाये बिना आय-कर अधिनियम में उचित उपबन्ध करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ध्येय क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हुकम चन्द पन्त) : (क) जी, नहीं। सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिससे यह पता चले कि कुल आमदनी के जिस अंश पर आय-कर नहीं लगता उसकी सीमाएं कम समझी जाने के कारण संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार बनावटी तौर पर अपना बटवारा कर लेते हैं।

(ख) से (घ). ये सवाल ही नहीं उठते।

Over-staffing in Unproductive Category in Public Sector Units

*833. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a survey conducted by the Union Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation about the occupational pattern in the public and private sectors;

(b) whether Government are also aware that according to the report mentioned above, the proportion of peons and clerical workers in the public sector is higher and that of sales workers is lower than that in the private sector;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that there is over-staffing in unproductive categories and neglect of essential functions like sales in the public sector units; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report on occupational pattern in the public sector, referred to, covers the entire public sector i.e.,

Central Government, State Governments, Quasi-Government and Local Bodies, and do not as such give relevant data relating to Central Government Public Enterprises, as compared with corresponding units in the private sector.

(c) There may be some imbalance in the organisational structure in some units, but no generalisation can be made in this matter.

(d) The Public Enterprises have been advised to organise industrial engineering departments and undertake work studies with a view to keeping the staff at the minimum possible level and increasing the productivity of operations

Jamuna Water Dispute

*834. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was some dispute between the Haryana and U.P. Governments regarding the utilisation of the entire Jamuna water downstream of Okhla by the U.P. Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the supply of water needed by the 'C' Power station to keep its tower cool and for drinking purposes has been reduced; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to supply adequate water during the summer?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The Gurgaon Canal in Haryana takes off from the Agra Canal. The head works of the Agra Canal are at Okhla. Water for the Gurgaon Canal is let in by Haryana into Yamuna river at Munak Escape, upstream of Wazirabad, picked up at Okhla through the Agra Canal and passed into Gurgaon Canal. On its way from Munak to Okhla this water is utilised during the summer months for cooling the turbo generators in the Indraprastha Power House (popularly termed as C Power Station). After cooling the

machines the water is let back into the river and flows down to Okhla.

In the last week of May, 1967, there were some differences between Haryana and U.P. Governments with regard to the quantity of water lost due to evaporation etc. in transit between Munak and the point of entry into Gurgaon Canal. The Government of Haryana had stopped on 1st June, 1967, letting in supplies into the Yamuna for the Gurgaon Canal. Subsequently on 8th June, 1967 an ad hoc settlement for the current summer season was arrived at between Haryana and U.P. and supplies were restored as from that date. There is no shortage of cooling water at present

Haryana has been supplying adequate quantities of water for drinking water requirements of Delhi. There has been no dispute in this regard

Central Health Service Doctors' Association

*835. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Mohan Prasad:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Health has been ignoring and violating the agreement entered into between the Ministry and the Central Health Service Doctors' Association in January, 1967;

(b) whether the grievances of the Doctors have been ascertained afresh and looked into; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The grievances of the C.H.S. Doctors are well known to the Government and all legitimate demands of the doctors have been met by Government. The representatives of the C.H.S. Officers Association and individual members of the service are given every opportunity to meet the officers of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and explain their difficulties which are promptly looked into.

मैसर्स सुनझुनवाला एण्ड बावर्स, बम्बई द्वारा
लिये गये ऋण

- * 836. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामगोपाल शालबासे :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या बिल मन्त्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1966 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 601 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स सुनझुनवाला एण्ड बावर्स, बम्बई द्वारा मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड के स्टार्कों को छपना बता कर 1962-63 और 1963-64 में यूनाइटेड कर्माशियल बैंक से बहुत बड़ी राशि के ऋण लिये जाने के मामले में इस बीच जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उक्त मामले में लगाये गये आरोप प्रमाणित हो गये हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

बिल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पटेल) : (क) जांच पड़ताल चल रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जांच का पूरा होना दूसरों के सहयोग पर निर्भर करता है और निश्चित तौर पर यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि जांच कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगी।

Development of Petro-Chemicals during Fourth Plan

*837. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the programme for the development of petro-chemicals during the Fourth Plan have been worked out;

(b) if so, the main features thereof,

(c) the total amount to be spent thereon; and

(d) the role of the private sector in developing petro-chemicals during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Planning, Chemicals and Petroleum and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Petro-chemical complex will be set up near Koyali refinery in Gujarat and petrochemical units based on aromatic extracts will be set up near the refinery at Barauni instead. A number of end-product units are being and will be set up near market centres like Baroda, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. The Gujarat Petrochemical Complex will consist of an Aromatics project to be set up entirely in the public sector and a Naphtha Cracker also in the public sector along with downstream units in the private sector. The Barauni Aromatics Extraction Plant will be in the public sector while the other units are likely to be in the private sector.

(c) A provision of Rs. 199 crores has been made in the draft Fourth Plan—Rs. 57 crores for the public sector and Rs. 142 crores for the private sector.

(d) As mentioned earlier the downstream units of the Gujarat Petrochemical Complex will be in the private sector. Similarly the end-product units, like Synthetic fibre units, plastics fabrication etc. will also be in the private sector.

Building activity under various schemes

*838. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a drop in the new building activity under the various Housing Boards and other schemes of the State Governments and the Centre;

(b) if so, whether this is the results of the steep rise in the prices of construction materials;

(c) whether Government have allowed the States to increase the subsidised rents/standard rents of the houses and flats built by the Government/Housing Boards; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the construction cost/cost of construction materials?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The rise in cost of building materials is only partially responsible for the slow progress of the Housing Schemes. The main reason is that the State Governments do not provide adequate funds for housing schemes in keeping with the total outlay made for these schemes for the full Plan period.

(c) Yes.

(d) The National Buildings Organisation is engaged on this work and has made a number of suggestions to the construction agencies for reducing the construction costs. This question was also considered by a Conference of the various interests held in Octo-

ber, 1966, which appointed an Expert Committee to go into the matter. Their recommendations are under consideration.

विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों का उल्लंघन

*839. **श्री कजर लाल गुप्त :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशी मुद्रा की तस्करी करने वाले किमी ऐसे गिरोह का पता लगाया है जो समूचे देश में तथा अन्तराष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर यह काम कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी भी इन सब मामलों में अन्तर्गुप्त पाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय से राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, हा प्रवर्तन निदेशालय ने कई ऐसे मामलों का पता लगाया है जिनमें विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी करने वाले गिरोह के सदस्य, भारत से बाहर के व्यक्तियों से मिल कर, देश व्यापी पैमाने पर काम कर रहे थे।

(ख) सरकार के ध्यान में अभी तक ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी करने वाले इन गिरोहों में कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी मिला हुआ पाया गया हो।

(ग) भाग (ख). के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

Visit of World Bank Team for talks on Fourth Plan Fertilizer Programme

*840. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Shri Chand Goel:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank Team is visiting New Delhi for talks on India's

Fourth Plan Fertilizer programme and possible Bank assistance therefore;

(b) if so, when it is visiting; and

(c) the precise issues on which talks will take place?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Team was in India from the 14th to the 23rd June, 1967.

(c) The Team reviewed with the Govt. the estimates of fertilizer production during the Fourth Plan period and also discussed the ways in which the IFC/World Bank can help to expedite the implementation of approved projects in the private sector.

Trombay Fertilizer Factory

3935. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trombay Fertilizer Factory, which was put into Commission in November, 1965 and was expected to produce 90,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 45,000 tonnes of phosphates per year has not been able to produce even 45,000 tonnes of urea and 7,000 tonnes of nitrogen;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management of the Fertilizer factory does not get sufficient co-operation from the Government or from the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(d) whether the grievances of the Management of the factory have remained unattended to; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the matter and to ensure that the Trombay Fertilizer factory produces to its full capacity during the next year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) During the financial year 1966-67 production has been 38,618 tonnes of nitrogen inclu-

sive of industrial production and 9180 tonnes of P₂O₅.

(b) The reasons for shortfall are basic design deficiencies, defective equipment and machinery in the Nitrophosphate plant and certain design deficiencies, occasional power failure or voltage dips in the Ammonia plant and explosion in the Carbon Scrubber in September, 1966.

(c) No

(d) No. So far as the Government knows the management has no grievances.

(e) All breakdowns have been systematically studied. The experience of operation and maintenance during the 1st year has been thoroughly analysed by a special committee. Necessary action has been initiated to procure replacement equipment etc. required and it is expected that within a period of next two years the factory will be brought almost to full capacity.

Excise Duty on Tobacco

3936. Shri B. K. Deschoudhary: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of excise taxes and duties on tobacco prevailing throughout the country. State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the tobacco growers in West Bengal are subjected to the various laws and regulations which are not enforced on Assam, Orissa and South-Indian growers, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The rate of Central excise duties (Basic, Additional and Special) on unmanufactured tobacco, which are uniform throughout India, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-542/67].

(b) No, Sir. The laws and regulations in regard to Central Excise Con-

that the company was not adequately serving their respective areas."

The question now asked is at whose instance this has been terminated. I said that discussions were initiated by Bechtels, then it was found that it suited us also and we terminated the agreement. There is no inconsistency between the two.

Shri Ranga: Sir, from what all has transpired and the information given to us in answer to so many supplementaries one is inclined to feel that there must be something more than meets the eye in the very first instance. Therefore, may I suggest to the hon. Minister to go into this matter, apart from the inquiry that he has ordered through the Central Vigilance Commissioner, and then place his own appreciation of it before the House at some convenient time. Otherwise, Sir, a suspicion is likely to lurk in the minds of the people in view of the fact that the hon. Minister has told us just now that it was at the instance of that company that this agreement came to be terminated and a share which was valued at Rs. 100 came to be purchased, according to my hon. friend, as a matter of benefit to the public exchequer, at the rate of Rs. 12 or Rs. 13. Why should that company, unless its management has been so very bad, initiate discussions which ended in the liquidation of that company? Why was it so very keen on handing over its own shares at Rs. 13 a share which was valued at Rs. 100? All these things make one feel that there is something more than what we are made to understand just now. May we have an answer from the Minister?

Shri Anoka Mehta: When I said that a particular matter is being inquired into by the Central Vigilance Commissioner I was referring to the pipeline. There is no question of this matter being looked into by the Central Vigilance Commissioner. From the facts we know, we do not think

there is any question of mala fides involved in this.

Shri Ranga: How do you explain your purchase of shares valued at Rs. 100 at Rs. 13? That point has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण : यह एग्जीमेंट इंडियन कंट्रैक्ट ला के मुताबिक हुआ था जब जिसने यह एग्जीमेंट बैंक किया तो गवर्नमेंट चाफ इंडिया ने उसे कितना कम्पेंसेशन दिया और जिन व्यक्तियों ने सापरवाही से उस कम्पनी से यह एग्जीमेंट किया था उनके खिलाफ चाफ ने क्या एक्शन लिया ?

Shri Anoka Mehta: I would like the House to appreciate this point that we are trying to build up in our own country very difficult engineering and designing capacities in various directions. Various attempts have to be made and various collaboration efforts have to be tried out. Every country learns in this manner. Instead of trying to be appreciative of the efforts that our young scientists and engineers are making, instead of that all that we are being asked to do is to question them, to challenge them. I am afraid the whole effort will flounder. May I ask the House to be sympathetic to the efforts that are being made by our young engineers and scientists to develop a very difficult skill in this country?

Silting of Hydro-Electric Reservoirs

*829. **Shri Sadhakur Supakar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beds of hydro-electric reservoirs like Hirakud, Damodar and Bhakra-Nangal are being gradually silted up thus reducing the capacity of these reservoirs; and

(b) if so, whether any arrangements for dredging the beds of the reservoirs have been made?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Silting of reservoirs is a natural phenomenon and due account is taken of the same while planning reservoir projects by providing adequate dead storage to hold this silt.

(b) It is not feasible to dredge the beds of big reservoirs. In order, however, to increase the life of the reservoirs by reducing the rate of silt load from the catchments, a centrally sponsored programme of soil conservation in the catchments of 13 major River Valley Projects including Hirakud, Damodar and Bhakra Nangal was taken up during the Third Plan. The scheme is being continued in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know if the soil conservation in the catchment areas of these reservoirs is totally inadequate to check to any appreciable extent the rapid rate of silting that is going on?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Since the catchment areas covers thousands of square miles naturally it will take time before the effect is felt. It is a big problem. We are trying to check it.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know if the rate of silting, as it is going on at present, is much more and much heavier than what was originally estimated when the projects were taken up and, if so, what is the difference?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That observation is different for different reservoirs. In Hirakud we are not finding very much silting; the rate is the same as we have assumed. In the case of Bhakra, it is too early to arrive at any definite conclusion but the trend is that there is an increase of 30 to 40 per cent above the estimate. The observations made are for too short a period. Observations have to be taken for more extended periods to come to definite conclusions.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Whatever may be the life-time estimated for Hirakud and Bhakra Nangal at

the time of taking up those projects, the rate at which silting is going on, I came to know from some engineers in Bhakra that perhaps its life-time may be reduced from the present 500 to 600 years to about 300 years because of the heavy rate of silting. How far is it true? Since de-silting is a very costly operation, may I know whether the afforestation plans in the Fourth Plan are being implemented?

Dr. K. L. Rao: So far as Hirakud is concerned, there is no change in the estimated life of the project. So far as Bhakra is concerned, it is true that the rate of silting is more than what we had expected. But, as I said, it is too early to arrive at any conclusion. The indications are that the life of the reservoir will be reduced from 580 years to 350 years if nothing is done to arrest the rate of silting. We are contemplating the construction of an upper Sutlej dam in which case the estimated life of the dam will not be affected.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The hon. Minister has said that when planning for these dams had been done they already knew that there would be silting in course of time. I want to know whether it is a fact that when these dams were planned we were blindly following the American pattern and now when the Americans also know that these big dams are just a foolishness and that they do not give a return—they are diminishing in course of time—whether while planning for our irrigation etc. in future more stress will be laid on small projects and this big dam craze will be given up.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I could not follow the hon. Member exactly. If the tanks are small, they will be silted much earlier. That is what happened in Madras; 13,500 tanks silted much earlier. If the dam is big, there is a chance at least of its lasting for more than our lifetime; they are going to last for 350 years or so; but in the case of a tank it will not last for more than 30 or 40 years.

control over tobacco growers are uniform throughout India.

(c) Does not arise.

कपड़े पर उत्पादन शुल्क

3937. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1950-51 में कपड़े और चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क की दर क्या थी ;

(ख) 1966-67 में यह दर कितनी थी ; और

(ग) 1967-68 के लिये यह दर कितनी है ?

उप प्रश्न मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ख). यह मानते हुए कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित कपड़े का अभिप्राय सूती कपड़े से है, सबन की मेज पर दो विवरण पत्र रखे जाते हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये सत्या L T 843/67] विवरण पत्र I सूती कपड़े के संबंध में है तथा विवरण-पत्र II चीनी के संबंध में है तथा उन में प्रयोजित भवधियों में, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सम्बद्ध शुल्कों की दर दी गई है।

Conditions for getting aid from World Organisations

3938. Shri Shiv Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific conditions for getting loans from the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and International Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) how far Government have been able to meet these conditions uptill now; and

(c) the specific conditions which are presented by those World Organisations which India is not in a position

to meet for implementing the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) (1) International Monetary Fund extends assistance to a member in the form of an exchange of currencies of other members of the Fund. A member purchases from the Fund a stated amount of the currency it wishes to have in return for an equivalent amount of its own currency calculated on the basis of the par value agreed with the Fund. According to Article V Section 3 of the Articles of Agreement of the I.M.F. a member shall be entitled to purchase from the Fund the currency of any other member provided the proposed purchase would not cause the Fund's holdings of the member's currency to increase by more than 25 per cent of its quota, during the period of twelve months ending on the date of the purchase, nor to exceed 200 percent of its quota. Drawings or stand-by arrangements for purchase of currencies, as stated above, require a degree of justification which increases with the amount of drawing. The member should also be discharging the obligations undertaken under Article VIII or Article XIV, as the case may be, of the Articles of Agreement of the I.M.F.

There is a service charge of 1½ of 1 per cent on all drawings. Further, charges which are applied to the Fund's holdings of a member's currency in excess of 25 percent of its quota, begin at a rate of 2 percent per annum. The scale of charges rises in proportion to the amount of currencies drawn and to the length of time that member's currency is held by the Fund. These conditions are uniform to all members of the Fund.

(2) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, popularly known as the World Bank, helps financing the reconstruction and development of its member countries, by extending loans for productive purposes. The borrower may be a mem-

ber government, a political sub-division or a business, industrial or agricultural enterprise; but if the borrower is other than the member government, the loan must be guaranteed by the member government or by its central bank or some comparable agency. The conditions to be satisfied are that the borrower and if the borrower is not a member, that the guarantor will be in a position to meet its obligations under the loan, that in the prevailing market conditions the borrower would be unable to obtain the loan from private sources under reasonable conditions, that the project or programme is for economic reconstruction or development, that technical and economic feasibility has been established, that the project or programme as appraised by the Bank is found suitable for a loan and that there is reasonable assurance of the completion of the project/programme as accepted etc.

The Bank currently charges two different rates of interest: around 7 percent in the case of loans to industrialised countries and around 6 percent in the case of under-developed countries.

(3) The International Development Association (IDA) which is an affiliate of the World Bank was created in 1960 with the specific purpose of giving development credits on soft terms to developing countries. The IDA credits are for 50 years; no interest is charged on these credits but there is a service charge of 3¼ percent on amounts withdrawn and outstanding to meet the administrative costs of IDA. The other conditions to be satisfied are similar to those in the case of the IBRD.

(4) The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was set up in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank, designed to supplement the activities of the Bank by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprises in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas. IFC loans are made without government guarantee. The interest rate charged by IFC is in re-

lation to the risk involved. In 1961 the Articles of Agreement have been amended allowing IFC to participate in equity investment. IFC charges a commitment fee of 1 per cent per annum on the undisbursed portion of its investment.

(b) and (c). The fact that India has been a major beneficiary of these three international institutions, particularly the World Bank and the IDA goes to show that India has been able to fulfil the conditions in respect of a large number of projects and programmes. As regards the Fourth Plan also, as and when projects and programmes are taken up for discussions with the World Bank/IDA, it will be seen whether they satisfy all the conditions. *Prima facie* there is no condition which will be a general obstacle to the implementation of the Plan.

As regards the IMF, as has been stated in (a) (1) the assistance is in the form of a limited balance of payment assistance for a few years at best and is not related to the financing of plan projects or programmes.

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

3939. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of the major and medium irrigation projects in the country which have not been completed so far; and

(b) how many acres of land have been benefited from those which have been completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 61 major and 196 medium irrigation schemes have not been completed so far. A statement showing the names of schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-844/67].

(b) About 20 million acres are benefited from those which are completed and partially completed.

Dudsagar Fall in Goa

3940. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the potentialities of Dudsagar Fall in Goa in respect of irrigation and power;

(b) whether there is any scheme analysed by the former Portuguese rulers envisaging the use of Dudsagar Fall for Hydro-Electric Project;

(c) whether Government have made any survey regarding this project; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to include this project in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Preliminary investigations on Dudsagar project was completed by Central Water and Power Commission in 1964. The detailed investigations by Central Water and Power Commission are now in progress. Necessary provision for detailed investigation of the Dudsagar project has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Medical College in Manipur

3941. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the setting up of a Medical College in Manipur; and

(b) if so, when the College will come into being and how much amount will be allotted for the same by the Central Government?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) There is no proposal at present to set up a Medical College in Manipur.

(b) Does not arise.

I.T. Assessment of Kanwar Rajnath of Ahmed Group of Mills (Bombay)

3943. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount of income-tax levied and realised one one Kanwar Rajnath of Ahmed Group of Mills at Ambernath (near Bombay), separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Department raided his premises in early 1965 in connection with search for hidden money and seized and took charge of books of accounts and documents;

(c) if so, whether on an enquiry, large amounts of concealed wealth, including false credits in the books of accounts have been traced by the Income-tax Department;

(d) whether an enquiry is being held in respect of the moveable and immovable properties and original source of income; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Regular assessments have for assessment years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The taxes levied and realised are as under:

	Tax levied	Tax realised
1960-61	1,486	1,486
1961-62	7,450	7,450
1962-63	4,23,804	Nil (due to stay by High Court)

Regular assessments from 1963-64 to 1966-67 are pending. Taxes demanded by way of advance tax or provisional

assessment and realisations made there against are noted below:

	Tax levied or demanded	Tax realised
1963-64	5,73,552	4,89,697
1964-65	2,12,680	2,07,303
1965-66	5,19,613	2,00,000
1966-67	1,48,400	118

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No concealed wealth outside the books has been traced. However, credits in the shape of hundi loans amounting to Rs. 1,13,300, believed to be fictitious, were found credited in the accounts and have been assessed in the assessment year 1962-63.

(d) and (e). Investigations are in progress.

**Chittaranjan National Cancer
Research Centre, Calcutta**

3944. Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) The amount sanctioned for Cancer Research work in the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, from April, 1963 till March, 1967;

(b) the number of papers on cancer research submitted during the above period and the number of those submitted by the Director;

(c) the number of persons who are at present carrying on research work for investigation and invention of a cure for cancer at that Centre with their names and qualifications; and

(d) the amount sanctioned during the above period for the construction of building of the Centre.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (d). Rs. 30.94 lakhs including Rs. 10.19 lakhs for construction of building.

(b) The total number of papers on cancer research submitted during this period was 95, out of which 20 were submitted by the Director.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-845/67].

**Chittaranjan National Cancer
Research Centre, Calcutta**

3945. Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times during the period from April, 1963 to March, 1967 the following instruments of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta have been used for purposes of cancer research work:

- (i) Carperssons' Ultra-violet microspectro-photometer;
- (ii) Interference microscope;
- (iii) Electron microscope;
- (iv) X-ray crystallography;
- (v) Autoradiography;
- (vi) Ultracentrifuge;

(b) the number of plates purchased during the above period and cost thereof in foreign exchange for electron micrography and autoradiography;

(c) when these two instruments were installed and the number of those plates still unused on the plea that these two instruments are long out of order; and

(d) the steps taken during the above period to repair any of the instruments mentioned in Part (a) above which might have gone out of order during that period or earlier?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a), (c) and (d). The first three instruments are in good working order and have been in continuous use since 1963. The X-ray crystallography apparatus installed in 1961 at the requisition of a Physicist is not now functioning. It is expected to resume

functioning soon with the aid of a Pool officer who has joined the Centre after postgraduate training in Germany. No special apparatus is required for Autoradiography. The Ultracentrifuge installed in 1961 was functioning satisfactorily till 1965, when the Drive Unit broke down. A new unit has now been imported.

(b) No plates were purchased for electron micrography and autoradiography during 1963-67. The work was carried on with the plates purchased earlier.

Annual Plan for Gujarat for 1967-68

3946. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State's Annual Plan for 1967-68 has been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the factors which have been mainly kept in view while finalising the Plan;

(d) whether the State Government have requested for reconsideration of its annual Plan;

(e) the ratio, in which the Centre and the State would make the financial resources available; and

(f) the details of the preparations being made right from now for the annual Plan for 1968-69.

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a), (b), and (e). Programme Adviser has very recently recommended a tentative outlay of Rs. 70 crores for the State's Annual Plan 1967-68 of which the Central assistance would amount to Rs. 25 crores and the State resources are estimated at Rs. 35 crores. These recommendations are now under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(c) and (f) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2436 on June 15, 1967.

(d) Does not arise.

Housing Scheme in Gujarat

3947. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given for housing programmes in Gujarat under the Third Plan;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) the reasons for the short fall in expenditure, if any;

(d) the amount allotted to Gujarat during 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(e) the amount spent in 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a), (b), (d) and (e) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-846/67].

(c) The shortfall is mainly due to the lower priority given by the State Government to housing schemes, viz-a-vis projects like Power, Irrigation, Agriculture etc.

Additional Funds for Gujarat State Electricity Board

3948. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the Gujarat State Electricity Board for additional fund is pending with the Centre;

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon; and

(c) the allocation of foreign exchange release made to the Gujarat State Electricity Board for the Procurement of imported stores required for early completion of transmission lines under construction?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) An allocation of \$ 1.4 million (Rs. 105 lakhs) has been made for transmission Projects for import of transmission and substation equipment and for financing the purchase of transmission conductors, earth wires, etc.

Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Gujarat

3949. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes of drinking water supply both rural and urban in Gujarat State which are currently under the examination by the Central Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have urged the Centre to expedite some of these schemes designed to serve backward areas;

(c) if so, the steps taken so far; and

(d) if no, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) One urban scheme and four rural Water Supply Schemes are currently under examination of the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation of the Government of India. These schemes were received during the months of May and June, 1967.

(b) The Government of India have not received any such communication so far.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Private Presses for Government Jobs

3950. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of Controller of Printing and Stationery in Delhi is maintaining a

panel of private Presses of Delhi for getting the printing work done in these presses at scheduled rates;

(b) if so, the names of such Presses at present and whether these Presses were asked to deposit Rs. 3000 as security;

(c) whether it is also a fact that tenders are not called for from all the Presses, if so, the reasons therefore and the names of the Presses from whom tenders were called for during the last five years, year-wise; and

(d) the names of the Presses to whom the printing work was given during the last five years, year-wise, the amount of the work given and the languages in which work was given to each press?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes. The Panel includes private presses not only of Delhi but of other places also.

(b) A list of Presses on the Panel categorised as 'A' and 'B' according to the capacity and equipment available in the Presses is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-847/67]. A general security of Rs. 5,000/- is taken from Presses categorised as 'A' and Rs. 3,000/- from those categorised as 'B' before they are empanelled.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Cleanliness in Government Employees Colonies in Delhi

3951. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cleanliness of roads in the Government employees colonies in N.D.M.C. areas is done by the Corporation and N.D.M.C. and the cleanliness of blocks, lanes and parks is done through C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the arrangements for the cleanliness are not satisfactory due to dual control; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of modifying the existing arrangements to ensure proper cleanliness in Government employees' colonies is under consideration of the Government in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Drinking Water Supply in Bihar Villages

3952. **Shri S. Kundu:**
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state the number of villages that have been provided drinking water as a result of rig boring machines supplied by the Central Government to Bihar during the last 3 months?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Commissioner's Report for 1963-64

3953. **Shri Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only few of the several recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made in his Report for the year 1963-64 have been implemented by the Government of Mysore;

(b) if so, how many have been implemented till the 31st March, 1967 and how many are pending; and

(c) whether a statement of action taken or proposed to be taken by the Mysore Government to implement the recommendations will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Policyholders' Servicing and Research Institute, Calcutta

3954. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press statement of Policyholders' Servicing and Research Institute, Calcutta issued on the 23rd March, 1967 and published in different newspapers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not considered desirable to introduce equity linked policies, that is, policies where the sum assured is linked with the value of equities.

मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड

3955. **श्री हुकुम अन्व कछवाय :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री राज सिंह अय्यरवात :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स मैकेंजीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड के अपने संतुलन-पत्र में बैंक खाफ़ इण्डिया, बम्बई तथा श्रीराम रामनिरंजन कम्पनी से लिये गये ऋण की अदायगी तथा

उस पर व्याज के भुगतान का तरीका दिखाया है ;

(ब) यह कम्पनी श्रीराम रामनिरंजन कम्पनी से 30 लाख रुपये का ऋण कौसे ले सकी है, जबकि उसने अपनी चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति बैंक आफ इण्डिया के पास पहले ही गिरवी रखी हुई थी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीराम रामनिरंजन कम्पनी ने मैसर्स मेकेंजीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड की प्रतिभूति दी है, जबकि उसने स्वयं मैसर्स मेकेंजीज को ऋण दिया है, और प्रतिभूति देने के लिए क्या प्रतिफल लिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच की है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मेकेंजीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा बैंक आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई तथा श्रीराम रामनिरंजन कम्पनी से लिये गये ऋण की वापसी के तरीके को तलपट में नहीं दिखाया गया है और कानून के अन्तर्गत इसका तलपट दिखाया जाना जरूरी भी नहीं है। इन दोनों पार्टियों को चुकाई गई व्याज की रकम लाभ-हानि खाते के नाम में डाल दी गई है।

(ख) कम्पनी ने श्रीराम रामनिरंजन एण्ड कम्पनी से 30 लाख रुपये की रकम उधार नहीं ली है। कम्पनी का इस फर्म में केवल एक छोटा चामू खाता है जो कि इस बात से स्पष्ट है कि 31-7-1965 को समाप्त वर्ष में घटा की गई व्याज की रकम केवल 2,548 रुपये थी।

(ग) बैंक आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड से ऋण प्राप्त कराने में मैसर्स श्रीराम रामनिरंजन एण्ड कम्पनी ने मैसर्स मेकेंजीज एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड की जमानत दी है। यह जमानत बैंक के पास कम्पनी की पहले से ही गिरवी रखी गई चल तथा अचल परिसम्पत्तियों

के प्रतिरिक्त है। मैसर्स श्रीराम रामनिरंजन एण्ड कम्पनी ने जमानत देने का कोई प्रतिफल प्राप्त नहीं किया है।

(घ) नियमित कर निर्धारण की कार्यवाही करते समय इन सब पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स

3956. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री राम सिंह अयरबाबू :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स मेकेंजीज लिमिटेड और मैसर्स थोरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड द्वारा मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स से लाखों रुपये का माल खरीदा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स नाम की कोई कम्पनी पंजीकृत नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार, 31-8-1964 को समाप्त वर्ष की अवधि में मैसर्स मेकेंजीज लिमिटेड द्वारा मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स से कोई खरीदवारियां नहीं की गयीं, जबकि थोरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा 96,254 रुपये मूल्य की खरीदवारियां की गयी थीं

(ख) से (घ) : मैसर्स जे० पी० एण्ड सन्स कम्पनी नहीं है। यह एक स्वामित्वकारी संस्था है।

मैसर्स मैकेजीज लिमिटेड

3957. श्री भारत सिंह बीहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स मैकेजीज लिमिटेड मैसर्स मोरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड की सामा-दारी में कामकर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मैकेजीज कम्पनी ने अपने नवीनतम संतुलन पत्र में सामोदारी के खाते का ब्योरा नहीं दिखाया है, जबकि इससे पहले के वर्षों में वह ऐसा करती रही है ?

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कम्पनी के मामलों की कोई जाच की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ।

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सामोदारी खाते से सम्बन्धित ब्योरे, मैसर्स मैकेजीज लिमिटेड के 31, जुलाई 1965 को समाप्त वर्ष के सब से बाद के उपलब्ध संतुलन-पत्र में दिखाये गये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). ये सवाल ही पंदा नहीं होते ।

Leave Rules

3958. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Leave Rules have been liberalized for the Central Government staff; and

(b) if so, how much financial burden it will throw on Government?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The only liberalization recently effected in the Leave Rules is the decision to allow, at the discretion of the competent authority, hospital leave for such period of medical treatment as may be necessary. Previously, hospital leave could be granted only for a maximum period of three months in terms of leave on average pay in any period of three years, except for Railway personnel in respect of whom there was no limit on the quantum of such leave.

(b) Owing to the nature of hospital leave, it is not possible to assess the exact financial implications involved on account of this liberalization.

Identification of Backward Areas in Rajasthan

3959. Shri R. K. Birla: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the discussion on States' Draft Fourth Five Year Plan in October-December, 1966, the Government of Rajasthan have identified some backward areas in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of the areas so identified; and

(c) the details of the outlays for accelerated development which are under consideration of the Planning Commission for those areas?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Attention is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 230 on March 30, 1967.

(c) For the accelerated development of the two districts of Jalore and Sawai Madhopur, a tentative allocation of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan. The details of this provision are not yet available.

Foreign Owned Companies

3960. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 840 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) the number of the foreign owned companies which are operating as agents/engaged in trading activities with the permission of the Reserve Bank and other authorities;

(b) the criteria in granting them permission; and

(c) the foreign firms which have been proceeded against for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act in the matter of trading activities?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Under Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 which was brought into force with effect from 1-4-1965, no company (other than a Banking company) incorporated outside India, nor an Indian company owned or controlled by non-residents and no firm consisting wholly or in part of persons resident outside India, shall accept appointment, as agent, in India, of any person, company or firm in the trading or commercial transactions thereof, or of technical or management advisors in India of any person, company or firm, except with the general or special permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India. The Section does not apply to any of the aforesaid companies or firms, already engaged directly in trading activities in India. No new concern, however, can be floated for trading purposes as the foreign investment will not be approved.

During the period from the 1st April 1965 to the 31st May 1967, permission has been granted under Section 18A of the Act, to 58 such com-

panies to accept agency appointments involving (i) 31 fresh appointments, (ii) 121 renewals of appointments existing prior to 1-4-1965 and (iii) 5 appointments containing variations of the terms existing prior to 1-4-1965.

(b) Normally agency agreements which were concluded and were in force prior to the 1st April 1965 have been allowed to be renewed up to 31-12-1968. In all cases of fresh appointments or those involving variations of the terms, the cases are decided on the merits of each case and permission is granted for limited periods of two years in most cases. The following criteria are adopted in approving such cases (i) The case should involve technical after sales service which can be rendered only by the applicant agency company, (ii) the applicant company should be in a position to promote export of Indian goods, (iii) the applicant company has been appointed as indenting agent by overseas suppliers in cases involving imports on a small scale.

(c) As stated in answer to (a) above, the law does not prohibit existing foreign concerns from engaging in trading activities. New investment in trading activities is also not approved. As such there is no case of a foreign concern which has been proceeded against under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for engaging in trading activities as such. However, there have been a few cases where foreign concerns have been proceeded against for other violations in the course of trading. A list of such concerns is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

जड़ी-बूटियों उगाया

3961. श्री मोहन स्वयं : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार विभाग मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चिकित्सा कार्यों के लिये जड़ी-बूटियों की उपयोगिता का क्या बताया

के लिये जड़ी-बूटियों के बारे में सरकारी प्रयोगशालाओं में कोई अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन जड़ी-बूटियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन पौधों को उगाने के लिये उनके मन्त्रालय ने कोई योजना तैयार की है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां। सरकारी प्रयोगशालाओं के प्रतिरिक्त विश्व-विद्यालयों, अस्पतालों तथा आयुर्वेदिक और दूसरे मेडिकल कॉलेजों में भी औषधीय पौधों की चिकित्सा लाभदायकता पर अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है।

(ख) छानबीन के लिये चुने गये पौधों की एक सूची मन्त्रालय पर रखा जाती है। पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। [बेन्चिने संख्या एल० टी०-८५४/६७]

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। फिर भी हरद्वार और रानीखेत स्थित वनोपधि सर्वेक्षण एकक तथा पूना के पास कोथरूड स्थित जवाहरलाल नेहरू आयुर्वेदीय वनोपधि उद्यान और संग्रहालय में औषधीय पौधों को प्रयोगात्मक खेती की जाती है।

एक अमरीकी नागरिक से चरस पकड़ा जाना

3962. श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्लवाय :
श्री राम मित्र प्रवरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 अप्रैल, 1967 को नई दिल्ली में बिड़ला मन्दिर क्षेत्र में एक अमरीकी नागरिक के पास से 600 ग्राम चरस पकड़ी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह चरस कहा से लाई गई थी ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : पुलिस ने नई दिल्ली में 22 अप्रैल 1967 को बिड़ला मन्दिर के निकट यम स्टाप पर खड़े एक अमरीकी राष्ट्रिक के पास में 600 ग्राम चरस बरामद की।

(ख) पूछनाछ करने पर उस व्यक्ति ने बताया कि वह पाकिस्तान से चरस लाया था।

(ग) उस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध उत्पादन शुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पुलिस स्टेशन, मन्दिर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया था और उसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। अदालत में मुकदमा चलाने पर अभियोग ने अपना अपराध स्वीकार कर लिया और उसे अपराधी ठहराया गया तथा उसे दो महीने की सख्त कैद का और 50 रुपये जुर्माना का नया जुर्माना भुगतान नहीं करने की हालत में प्रतिरिक्त 15 दिन की सख्त कैद की सजा हुई।

Foreign Exchange given to Sports Teams going Abroad

3963. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to the various Indian Sports Teams during the past three years to enable them to participate in the international games and tournaments abroad; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by these teams during their visits abroad?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deasai): (a) Figures of exchange released during the last three years are as below:

1964	Rs. 1,61,716
1965	Rs. 26,208
1966	Rs. 1,54,635

(b) Most of the teams do not earn any foreign exchange since participation in international games and tournaments is on a non-commercial basis. However the Basketball Federation earned in 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 8,160 and the All India Lawn Tennis Association earned a sum of Rs. 3,25 lakhs during 1966-67.

बम्बई में पकड़ी गई चांदी

3964. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1967 के तीसरे सप्ताह में केन्द्रीय प्रायकर अधिकारियों ने 2 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की 500 किलोग्राम चांदी पकड़ी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह सबाम पैदा ही नहीं होता।

जनपथ होटल (दिल्ली) में सुरक्षा कर्मचारी

3965. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनपथ होटल, मोदी हॉटल और रणजीत होटल में काम

करने वाले लगभग 1000 सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को अन्य होटलों में वही काम करने वाले सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों से कम वेतन मिलता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने अनेक बार यह मांग की है कि उन्हें अन्य सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के समान ही बर्दी, मकान की सुविधा तथा वेतन दिया जाये ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनकी मांगों पर कोई ध्यान न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) अशोक हॉटल लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों तथा उपरोक्त होटलों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनक्रमों में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) प्रश्नाधीन तीनों होटलों में सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों में 55 चौकीदार हैं, न कि 1000 सुरक्षा कर्मचारी जैसा कि प्रश्न में बताया गया है। इन चौकीदारों का वेतनमान अशोक होटल के चौकीदारों से कम है। तथापि, बर्दी तथा रिहायशी वास के मामलों में वे अशोक होटल के चौकीदारों के समान ही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). अधिक वेतन आदि के लिए चौकीदारों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) वेतन की संरचना प्रत्येक होटल की भिन्न होती है, तथा वह कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी पर निर्भर होती है, अतएव अशोक होटल जैसे 5-स्टार डी-मक्स होटल में मैसर्स जनपथ होटल लिमिटेड द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले उससे कहीं नीचे की श्रेणी के इन तीन होटलों से वेतन अधिक दिया जाता है।

Famine Fund

1966. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the frequent famines in the country and Rajasthan in particular, Government propose to create a Famine Fund on an all-India basis with a view to tide over the financial difficulties, whenever there is a famine anywhere in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Famine relief measures are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and the expenditure on such measures is initially incurred by the State Governments themselves. The Government of India provide suitable financial assistance to the State Governments requiring such assistance. For this purpose, appropriate amounts are included in the Central Budget of each year and the provisions are enhanced whenever necessary. As the financial requirements for famine relief are fully met in this manner, the Government of India do not propose to set up a Famine Fund.

Irrigation Schemes of Haryana State in Fourth Plan

1967. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for irrigation schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan formulated by the Haryana Government have since been scrutinised; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Fourth Five Year Plan of Haryana has not yet been finalised.

Linking up of Power System of States

1968. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal to link up power system of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P., Delhi and Madhya Pradesh stands at present?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): As a first step in inter-linking the power systems of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P. and Delhi, the construction of 220 KV lines between U.P. and Delhi, Haryana and Delhi, and Haryana and Rajasthan has been programmed to facilitate transfer of power from one State to the other. The line between Moradnagar (U.P.) and Delhi has already been completed and energised at 132 KV initially. The line between Ballabgarh (Haryana) and Delhi, and that between Hissar (Haryana) and Jaipur (Rajasthan) are under construction and are likely to be completed in 1967-68. The Madhya Pradesh system is already linked up with Rajasthan and U.P. by 132 KV lines.

House Rent Allowance to Government Employees

1969. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees who are not allotted Government accommodation are paid only 15 per cent as House Rent Allowance, whereas those who are allotted Government accommodation forego their House Rent Allowance and in addition have to pay 10 per cent from their pay;

(b) the reasons for this anomaly; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove it?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Government charges rent for its accommodation assessed in accordance with the provisions contained in F.R. 45A subject to a maximum of 10 per cent of pay in the case of officers drawing emoluments more than Rs. 150/- p.m. and 7½ per cent in the case of officers drawing less than Rs 150/-p.m. The rentals of private accommodation in classified cities are much higher. Government have, therefore, allowed a subsidy in the shape of house rent allowance for Government servants who are not provided with Government accommodation. Thus, there is no anomaly in this matter.

(c) Does not arise

Transport Firms of Rohtak

3970. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 309 on the 3rd November 1966 and state:

(a) whether the scrutiny and examination of the accounts of the transport firms in Rohtak District in order to assess the evasion of tax by these firms has since been completed;

(b) if so, the new tax assessment made; and

(c) the fines/penalties imposed, if any?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Does not arise

M/s. Remfry & Son.

3971. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 345 on the 17th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether proceedings under Section 19(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act have since been completed;

(b) the amount of fine imposed on M/s. Remfry and Son; and

(c) whether the fine has been recovered?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On the completion of the proceedings under section 19(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act instituted against M/s Remfry & Son, three show cause notices have been issued to them for contravention of sections 94(1) and 5(1)(a) respectively of the said Act. The adjudication proceedings are in progress.

(b) and (c) Do not arise at this stage.

गड़क परियोजना

3972. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1967-68 में गड़क परियोजना के लिये अपने हिस्से की देय-राशि कम कर दी है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्र. (आ० के० एल० राय) (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार गड़क परियोजना पर व्यय के लिये बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों को राज्य योजना में निर्धारित सीमा के अन्दर मत प्रति मत निश्चित अनुन सहायता दे रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त

नेपाल को लाभ पहुंचाने वाले कार्यों के लिए जो परियोजना का भाग है और जिन की कार्यान्विति बिहार सरकार द्वारा की जा रही है राज्य योजना में निर्धारित सीमा के अलावा वित्तीय सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दी जा रही है। 1967-68 वर्ष के लिए मण्डक परियोजना के लिए धन का अस्थायी आवंटन परियोजना अधिकारियों द्वारा बताई गई आवश्यकताओं से कम है। स-साधनों की उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1967-68 के वर्ष के लिए इस परियोजना के निमित्त अलाट की गई वित्तीय सहायता को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

मंत्रालय में स्टाफ कारे

3973. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री ५० ना० तिवारी :

श्री कंदर लाल गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में मंत्रालय-वार कितनी स्टाफ कारे है तथा वे कारे किस किस 'मेक' की हैं और यदि कोई वातानुकूलित कारे हैं तो कितनी और वे किस किस मंत्रालय के पास हैं;

(ख) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की ये स्टाफ कारे प्रति दिन जितने मील चलती है क्या उस का कोई दैनिक रिकार्ड सरकार रखती है;

(ग) वर्ष 1965-66 में उन पर कितना खर्च किया गया और वह कितने मील चली; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मंत्री तथा अधिकारी केवल स्टाफ कारे का ही उपयोग करते हैं; अपनी कारों का नहीं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री जोरावरजी बेसाई): (क) और (ख). सम्बन्धित

मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना इषटर्डी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) स्टाफ कारे के चलने की मील-दूरी का हिमाब रखने के लिए नियमानुसार एक "लाग-बुक" रखी जाती है। प्रत्येक यात्रा के प्रारम्भ और अंत को लाग-बुक में दर्ज करना होता है

(घ) जी नहीं। मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा वास्तविक सरकारी यात्राओं के लिये तथा निर्धारित दरों के हिमाब से अदायगी करने पर गैर-सरकारी यात्राओं के लिए स्टाफ कारे राम में लाई जा सकती हैं बशर्ते कि वे उपलब्ध हों। वास्तव में जब स्टाफ-कारे उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं तो प्राइवेट कारों को काम में लाया जाता है।

मुद्रा का पकड़ा जाना

श्री ५० ना० तिवारी :

श्री कंदर लाल गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 30 मार्च 1967 के अनायाचित प्रश्न मध्या 204 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा और कुछ आपतिजनक दस्तावेज पकड़े जाने के बारे में की जा रही जाच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हा. तो क्या अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री जोरावरजी बेसाई) : (क) जिन व्यक्तियों ने विदेशों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के आदेशों के अनुसार अदायगीया प्राप्त की थी उनको विदेशी-मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन अधिनियम की धारा 19(2) के अन्तर्गत निदेश जारी किये गये

हैं। उनमें से कुछ ने ऐसी भेजी गई रकमों की प्राप्ति स्वीकार कर ली है। एक व्यक्ति के खिलाफ विदेशी मुद्रा अनधिकृत रूप से खरीदने/ बेचने के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 4(1) के अन्तर्गत न्याय-निर्णय सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही भी प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग). जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो जाने पर जो व्यक्ति दोषी पाये जायेंगे उन पर विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय विनियमन अधिनियम के अधीन समुचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

नकदी और से नः पकड़ा जाता

3975. श्री मोरारजी सिंह :

श्री हुसैन खन्ड पट्टनायक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 30 मार्च 1967 के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 223 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा-शुल्क तथा धातुकर अधिनियमों द्वारा नकदी और सोना पकड़े जाने के बारे में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) क्या जांच के दौरान लेखा-बाह्य घन के बारे में कोई और सुगम मिला है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो ऐसा घन कितना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जहाँ तक सीमा-शुल्क विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, स्वर्ण और मुद्रा पकड़े जाने से सम्बन्धित 434 मामलों में से 12 मामले जांच-पड़ताल के बाद बन्द कर दिये हैं, 264 मामलों में विभागीय तौर पर न्याय-निर्णय किया गया है और 8 मामलों में मुकदमे दायर कर दिये गये हैं। बाकी मामलों की जांच पड़ताल चल रही है।

जहाँ तक धातुकर विभाग का सम्बन्ध है मामलों की जांच अभी चल रही है।

(ख) जी हाँ, धातुकर के दो मामलों में।

(ग) 15,571 रुपये।

वित्त मंत्रालय (प्रतिरक्षा विभाग) से कर्मचारियों की छुट्टी

3976. श्री हुसैन खन्ड पट्टनायक :

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय (प्रतिरक्षा) के कितने कर्मचारियों की छुट्टी की गई है;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उन्हें अन्यत्र नौकरी दी गई है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) उन के द्वारा कितने वर्षों की नौकरी पूरी कर चुकने के बाद उनकी छुट्टी की गई है; और

(च) उन के भविष्य को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये क्या योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) वित्त मंत्रालय (रक्षा-प्रभाग) में कोई छुट्टी नहीं हुई है।

(ख) से (च). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

बिनाड जिले में अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

3977. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1967 के तीसरे सप्ताह में बिनाड जिले में भालमपुर गांव से छापा मार कर 57 किगो ग्राम अफीम पकड़ी गयी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अफीम कहा से साई गई थी; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 11 अप्रैल, 1967 को जिला बिनाडगढ़ के भालमपुर गांव में पुलिस ने चार व्यक्तियों के पास से 57.125 किलोग्राम अफीम पकड़ी।

(ख) और (ग). जिन चार व्यक्तियों के पास से अफीम पकड़ी गई थी उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और मामले की जांच पड़ताल चल रही है।

आयकर विभाग की फाइलों की चोरी

3978. श्री रवि राय :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदीरिया :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर विभाग की फाइलों की चोरी तथा गुम हो जाने के बारे में पिछले दस वर्षों में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन फाइलों के गुम हो जाने के मामले की कोई जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पिछले दस वर्षों में मिली ऐसी शिकायतों की संख्या 25 है।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसे सभी मामलों की पूरी-पूरी जांच पड़ताल की गई थी और समुचित मामलों में पुलिस अधिकारियों की सहायता भी ली गई थी। कुछ रिकार्ड खोज निकाले गये हैं। जो फाइलें नहीं खांजी जा सकीं उनमें से बहुत सी फाइलें उपलब्ध सामग्री की सहायता से फिर से तैयार कर ली गई हैं। इन फाइलों के खोये जाने में जिन्हें उत्तरदायी पाया गया उनके खिलाफ उचित विभागीय कार्यवाही की गयी है।

Canal Irrigation in Delhi Union Territory

3979. श्री N. S. Sharma:

श्री शर्मा नन्द:

श्री रवि भुशान लाल:

श्री A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Consultative Committee consisting of the representatives of his Ministry, Haryana Government and Delhi Administration has been set up for co-ordinating the work on canal irrigation in the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Circular Railway in Calcutta**3980. Shri S. M. Bapoojee:****Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made to construct a Circular Railway in Calcutta; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in taking a final decision in the matter?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Necessary arrangements for undertaking the preliminary engineering feasibility survey of the alignment for providing an electrified railway dispersal line between the Dum-Dum and the Princep Ghat have been finalised in consultation with the Railway Board and the West Bengal Government. A senior engineer, recently nominated by the Railway Board, has started the work relating to the survey.

Gram Sevikas serving in Family Planning Schemes

3981. Shri K. M. Madhukar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of Gram Sevikas have been enlisted in the Family Planning Schemes; and

(b) if so, the impact thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, in many of the States but this enlistment has started recently.

(b) It is too early to assess the impact.

मैसर्स सुनसुनवाला

3982. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स सुनसुनवाला की फर्मों ने यथासंभव आयकर

बचाने में बम्बई के आयकर विभाग के विभिन्न अधिकारियों की सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिये उन्हें 18 फाइलें दी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे फाइलें विभिन्न अधिकारियों की बम्बई के प्रीमियम सहायक आयकर प्रायुक्त, द्वारा दी गई थीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले की जांच शीघ्र पूरी कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं। इस समूह के 18 मामलों में बम्बई शहर के विभिन्न आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही की जा रही थी क्योंकि आयकर अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत ये मामले उनके क्षेत्राधिकार में आते थे।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) अब ये मामले एक आयकर अधिकारी के पास केन्द्रित कर दिये गये हैं।

आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों या स्थानान्तरण

3983. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1966 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2342 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर विभाग बम्बई के उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन का तबादला किया गया है तथा उनका तबादला कहाँ कहाँ किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन अधिकारियों के तबादले के बाद केन्द्रीय आयकर अनुभाग बम्बई द्वारा मैसर्स सुनसुनवाला की फर्मों के कामकाज तथा उन के बारे में

प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला की फर्मों को-आयकर के करोड़ों रुपये का अपवर्चन करने में अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त ने सहायता दी थी, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) चूंकि प्रश्न के भाग (ग) का सम्बन्ध आयकर के अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त से है इसलिए अनुमान है कि अपेक्षित सूचना केवल सहायक आयुक्तों के सम्बन्ध में मागी गई है। निम्नलिखित सहायक आयुक्तों को बम्बई से उनके नाम के नामने बताये गये स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया :—

1. श्री टी० पी० झुनझुनवाला : दिल्ली
2. श्री जी० आर० राघवन : मद्रास

(ख) झुनझुनवाला समूह की फर्मों और निर्धारितियों को बम्बई शहर-II के क्षेत्राधिकार में केन्द्रित करने का विचार है, बम्बई सेन्ट्रल के क्षेत्राधिकार में नहीं।

(ग) अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त का निर्धारितियों से सीधा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। ऐसी कोई मामूली नहीं है जिससे इस बात का पता चले कि अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त ने आयकर की चोरी में इन फर्मों की मदद की हो।

(घ) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

समस्त झुनझुनवाला की फर्में

3984. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री रामजी लाल झुनझुनवाला से सम्बन्धित 15 या

16 कम्पनियां अथवा फर्म उसके परिवार के विभिन्न सदस्यों के नामों में पृथक-पृथक दिखाई गई हैं, ताकि आयकर बचाया जा सके;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों के नामों में दिखाई गई फर्मों को बैंक आफ इंडिया, सेन्ट्रल बैंक तथा अन्य बैंकों के पास गिरवी रखा हुआ है ताकि वे लांग फर्मों के मालिक होने का दावा न कर सकें ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन फर्मों को बैंकों के पास गिरवी रखकर श्री राम निरंजन की संयुक्त परिवार की वास्तविक फर्म के नाम से ऋण लिया गया है, जिस से यह स्पष्ट प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला केवल एक ही फर्म में हिस्सेदार है और जोर फर्म केवल नाममात्र की है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या उपरोक्त मामलों के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हा तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ऐसी कई फर्में हैं जिनसे श्री झुनझुनवाला तथा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों का सम्बन्ध है सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि आयकर बचाने की दृष्टि से ये फर्में उनके परिवार के विभिन्न सदस्यों के नामों में पृथक-पृथक दिखाई गयी है।

(ख) से (घ) जांच पड़ताल जारी है। कर निर्धारण करने समय ये बातें ध्यान में रखी जाएंगी।

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

3985. Shri Umanath:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

~Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. did not issue any

open tender to obtain quotations for the supply of plant and equipment worth about Rs. 35 lakhs required for the BHC plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. recommended strongly and sought Government's approval to award the contract for the supply of plant and equipment worth about Rs. 35 lakhs to M/s. Technical Enterprises, New York and their Associate French firm;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. did not furnish the full details regarding their quotation; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the Officers concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When the Board of Directors came to decide how the quotations for the supply of plant and equipment should be obtained from likely sources, it was found the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, another Government undertaking under this Ministry, had just received quotations for an identical BHC plant. It was, therefore, decided by the Board to utilise those quotations.

(c) Yes

(d) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. submitted all details but some clarifications had to be obtained from the company before Government decided the ordering of the plant.

(e) The question of taking action against any officers does not arise in view of the replies given to the foregoing parts of the question.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi

3986. Shri Umanath:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the proposal of Hindustan Insecticides, to put up a new Benzene Hexachloride Plant of 3000 tonnes/year at its Alwaye unit;

(b) if so, when the approval was communicated to Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.,

(c) whether it is also a fact that the estimated cost of production for Benzene Hexachloride, as revised after devaluation, is higher than the selling price of the product from the existing units in India in private sector; and

(d) the justification in allowing Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., to go ahead with its scheme to put up BHC unit even though the estimated cost of the product would be higher than the price at which it is being sold at present by other manufacturers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the 3rd November, 1965.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

3987. Shri Umanath:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the purification plants for bye-product sulphuric acid supplied by M/s. Technical Enterprises to the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. were taken over by the

Company more than a year after they had been commissioned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no performance test as provided in the contract was carried out by the plant suppliers, before the company took over the plants;

(d) if so, the reasons for not insisting on a performance test before the company accepted the plants;

(e) whether it is a fact that the purification plant for the bye-product sulphuric acid was to pay itself off in the very first year of its operation at the rate of daily saving of Rs. 1200; and

(f) if so, the details of actual operation for each of the plants put up by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghu Ramiah): (a) No. They were taken over after about 10 months.

(b) Trial runs had to be conducted for a longer period, because production took time to get stabilised.

(c) Performance tests, as provided in the contract were carried out by the Company and accepted by plant suppliers.

(d) Does not arise

(e) The purification plant has to recover simultaneously sulphuric acid and mono-chloro-benzene from spent acid obtained from the DDT plant. It was estimated that the net value of the sulphuric acid and mono-chloro-benzene recovered would come to about Rs. 1200 per day; at this rate the plant would pay for itself in about 1½ years' time

(f) In the first year of its operation, the net value of the sulphuric acid and mono-chloro-benzene recovered by the Delhi plant amounted to Rs. 4,00,894 and this works out to a

daily earning of about Rs. 1200. At Alwaye, however, the net earnings could not come up to the expected level during the first two years of operation, as sulphuric acid was not lifted by M/s. Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. In 1966-67, the net value of the recovered sulphuric acid and monochloro benzene came to Rs. 4,55,407, which meant a daily earning of about Rs. 1380.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

3988. Shri Umanath:

Shri Satya Narain Sinha;

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that M/s. Technical Enterprises, to whom the contract for the supply of two spent sulphuric acid purification plants were awarded by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., did not supply the full tankage provided in the contract;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the plant suppliers did not supply the necessary spares as provided in the contract;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., had to incur considerable expenditure in procuring equipment as replacements for the rejected items supplied by the contractor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., had to incur expenditure in modifying the equipments supplied by the contractor, since they were not fabricated as per the drawings supplied to the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.;

(e) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., made any recoveries from the plant supplier against the short supply and the additional expenditure incurred by the company in procuring and modifying the equipment; and

(f) if so, the details of the recoveries made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Rabhu Ramiah): (a) Yes, Sir, they have supplied one tank less out of the total of four.

(b) and (c). Supply was made of the necessary spares, but some were found damaged and defective. The suppliers have been asked to replace them or pay for the cost of replacement. Some of the rejected items had however to be procured urgently and claims have been raised against the suppliers on this account.

(d) The equipments were fabricated according to drawings, but minor modifications had to be carried out in one of the plants, and a cost of Rs. 2118.08 has been claimed from the suppliers.

(e) and (f). No recoveries have been possible so far, as the plant suppliers have not accepted the claims made. The company is pursuing its efforts for the acceptance of its claims.

Construction Work of Public Undertakings

3969. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the civil construction works in the Public Undertakings are usually entrusted to the Government agencies like the Central Public Works Department, National Buildings Construction Corporation, National Projects Construction Corporation, etc.;

(b) if not, the circumstances under which these are entrusted to private contractors;

(c) whether any general procedure has been laid down by Government in this regard for the guidance of the management of public undertakings; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Public Works Department is fully engaged in the construction of roads and buildings required by the Central Government under various Plan and Non-Plan schemes. The combined capacity of NPCC and NBCC accounts for only a small fraction of the civil works construction requirements of public undertakings. NPCC and NBCC are expected to secure construction orders for projects in competition with the private contractors.

(c) and (d) The public undertakings generally select the civil works contractors by calling tenders, unless they take up the works themselves departmentally. No general procedure has been laid down by Government in this regard.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

3990. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected under the Compulsory Deposit Schemes so far and lying with different Banks; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to appropriate it against Annuity Deposits?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total amount collected under the Compulsory Deposit Schemes was nearly Rs. 40 crores of which, after the refunds that were made under certain schemes, about Rs. 29 crores were outstanding at the end of March, 1967. The Banks which accepted the deposits were required to remit the same to the Reserve Bank or State Bank branches transacting Government business for credit to Government account. The question of any amount having been collected and lying with any Bank does not, therefore, arise.

(b) No, Sir.

Export Performance of Public Undertakings

3991. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Public Sector Undertakings could increase their export performance during the year 1966-67, and

(b) the special features thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course. A reference is also invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3288 on the 22nd June, 1967.

Fertilizer Factory in Cooperative Sector

3992. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Ishaq Sambhalli:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Namblar:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri S. A. Agadi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position with regard to the setting up of a fertilizer factory in the cooperative sector in India with U.S.A.'s assistance negotiations which took place last year;

(b) whether negotiations have also taken place recently with some other foreign party to set up more factories

in the cooperative sector in the country; and

(c) if so, the terms settled?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghu Ramalah): (a) A U.S. Co-operative team has arrived in India to prepare a report on the location and size of the plant or plants proposed to be established in the co-operative sector in India.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व रियासतों के भूतपूर्व शासकों के परिवारों से वसूल किया गया सम्पत्ति-शुल्क

3993. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :
कय वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने तथा किन-किन देशी रियासतों के भूतपूर्व शासकों से उनके परिवारों के सदस्यों को मृत्यु हो जाने के कारण अब तक सम्पत्ति शुल्क वसूल किया गया है; और

(ख) सम्पत्ति शुल्क के प्रयोजनार्थ उनके सम्बन्धियों तथा परिवार के सदस्यों और उन व्यक्तियों की परिभाषा क्या है जो "उनके परिवार के सदस्य" माने जाते हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा यथा-सम्भव सीधे ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) रियासतों के भूतपूर्व शासकों अथवा किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को लेकर, सामान्य परिभाषा द्वारा अर्थात् सम्पदा शुल्क अधिनियम की धारा 2 में "रिक्तेदारों" अथवा "परिवार के सदस्यों" की कोई परिभाषा नहीं दी गई है । किन्तु सम्पदा शुल्क अधिनियम

की विभिन्न धाराओं में उन उन धाराओं के विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए "रिस्तेदारों" पद की प्रलग प्रलग परिभाषाएं दी गई हैं। ये परिभाषाएं नीचे दी जाती हैं :—

(i) धारा 17 के प्रयोजनों के लिए—

“ 'रिस्तेदार' पद का अर्थ पिता, पत्नी, पूर्वज, वंशज, भाई अथवा बहन होता है। ”

(ii) धारा 12 तथा 27 के प्रयोजनों के लिये—

(1) मृत व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में 'रिस्तेदार' पद का अर्थ है—

(क) मृत व्यक्ति की पत्नी अथवा पति

(ख) मृत व्यक्ति के पिता, माता, बच्चे, चाचा तथा चाचिया, भ्रातृ

(ग) पूर्ववर्ती उप-खण्डों में से किसी के भी अन्तर्गत आनेवाले किसी भी व्यक्ति की कोई सन्तान तथा किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति अथवा सन्तान के साथ विवाह करने वाला अन्य व्यक्ति;

(2) "बच्चों" तथा "सन्तान" के उल्लेख में अर्बुद बच्चे तथा गोद लिये गये बच्चे भी शामिल हैं

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.—Allotment of Chairman

3994. Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present non-official Chairman of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., has been associated with the Company for the last several years;

(b) if so, in what capacities and for what periods; and

(c) what were the considerations for the appointment of the present incumbent to the post of Chairman of the Company?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghu Ramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As Director since April 1960 and as Chairman from the 19th October, 1965.

(c) He is well acquainted with industry and business. He is also a leading public man of Kerala.

Seizure of Imported Goods & Currency

3995. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the imported goods and currency seized by the Customs authorities during the last two months;

(b) the value of the goods seized; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the defaulters?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The details and value of the goods seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities, as smuggled, during April and May, 1967 are as follows:—

	Qty.	Value (Rs.) (approx.)
Gold	419 Kgs.	35,39,000
Watches	24,923 pcs.	29,85,000

	Qty.	Value (Rs.) (approx.)
Diamonds		7,42,000
Manufactures of gold and diamonds		60,000
Indian & Foreign currency		21,58,000
Other goods		1,97,33,000

(c) Departmental adjudication, and where warranted, prosecution proceedings have been/are being initiated against the persons involved in the seizures.

Foreign Exchange to Students

3996. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students who were given foreign exchange abroad from the 1st April, 1967, up-to-date; and

(b) the total foreign exchange given to them during the same period?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The details of permits issued together with the value for the period from 1st April, 1967 to the end of May, 1967 are given below:

	No.	Value (Rs. in lakhs.)
Fresh permits	170	20.39
Old permits renewed for continuance of study	239	17.38

Sterilization Operations

3997. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sterilisation operations done and the number of camps held for the purpose during the last three months, State-wise; and

(b) the average expenses that were incurred for each camp, State-wise?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Currency Printed in Hong Kong by China in Circulation in Kerala

3998. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwaj:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currency notes worth Rs. 500 crores printed in Hong Kong by the Chinese have been surreptitiously introduced in Kerala with the help of the local Government;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken against this sabotage of our financial stability; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No such report has been received by Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Slum Clearance in Orissa

3999. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted any scheme for the clearance and improvement of slums in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (**Shri Iqbal Singh**): (a) and (b) The State Governments are not required to submit their projects for the clearance and improvement of slums to the Government of India for sanction. They are themselves competent to sanction such projects formulated by them or by other construction agencies in their States. The Central financial assistance is released to them every year on the basis of the expenditure incurred by them under the scheme.

Stipends to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Orissa

4000. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money which has been given to Orissa in 1966-67 and proposed to be given in 1968-67 and proposed to be given in 1967-68 for giving stipends to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and economically backward class students, category-wise; and

(b) the number of students in each category getting these stipends now?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (**Shrimati Phakiram Gaha**): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान तथा अध्ययन संस्था, झांसी

4001. **श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षबाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने झांसी में केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसन्धान तथा अध्ययन संस्था स्थापित करने का कोई निश्चय किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर कितना व्यय होगा, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तब निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (**डा० श्रीपति चन्द्र शेरर**) : (क) आयुर्वेदिक साहित्य की उच्च शिक्षा तथा अनुसन्धान के लिये झांसी में एक केन्द्रीय संस्थान खोलने का एक प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग), इस प्रस्ताव की रूप-रेखा तैयार की जा रही है।

Thannir Mukkam Bund Project

4002. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Susela Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on Thannir Mukkam Bund Project work is not progressing according to the schedule;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) when the work began;

(d) when the work is likely to be completed; and

(e) the amount required for the completion of the work?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b) The reasons for the delay in completing the work are: (1) Unexpected foundation difficulties requiring detailed study of the soil properties of the lake bed; and (2) the need to take up the work in stages so as to avoid any adverse affect on Cochin Harbour

(c) In 1958-59

(d) By end of Fourth Plan.

(e) The cost as per the original estimate was Rs 150 lakhs. According to present calculations the cost is expected to go up to Rs 320 lakhs.

Ceiling on Urban Property

4003. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to impose the ceiling on the urban property in the country; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) The various issues involved in a ceiling on urban property have been under study. No firm conclusions have yet been reached.

(b) The question does not arise.

Development of Backward Areas of U.P.

4004. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Uttar Pradesh for the development of backward areas during 1966-67; and

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the State during the above period?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The

State Government has been requested to furnish the necessary information. The same will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

L.I.C.

4005. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Umanath:
Shri B. K. Modak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late Pt Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar was pioneer of the idea of making provision for dependents;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has not done anything to perpetuate his ideals and his memory in its organisation,

(c) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has taken steps to perpetuate the memory of persons who were successful in showing a large volume of new business by booking large amounts of new annuity business every year which were surrendered within a short time in foreign country and thus involve the country in huge loss of foreign exchange; and

(d) whether the practice of booking annuity business and such surrendering them in foreign countries, the annuity policies so booked is still continuing?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hindu Family Annuity Fund founded in 1872 by the Late Pt. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar was one of the earliest of Indian insurers.

(b) The Life Insurance Corporation has not done anything in particular to perpetuate his memory.

(c) and (d). Immediate life annuities are not eligible for any surrender value. As regards deferred annuity policies, they can be surrendered against payment in a foreign country, even where the policy-holders is otherwise eligible, only after the expiry of

7 years from the inception of the policy. All policy contracts of the Corporation are governed by the provisions of the Exchange Control Regulations framed by the Reserve Bank of India which are designed to prevent a drain of foreign exchange.

देहरादून स्थित नेत्रहीन व्यस्क व्यक्तियों के राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र में हिन्दी अधिकारों की नियुक्ति

4006. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री १०३० प्रामाण्य

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून में स्थित नेत्रहीन व्यस्क व्यक्तियों के राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र में एक हिन्दी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त नियुक्ति करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फ़त्तेह गुरु) : (क) हाँ।

(ख) यह क्या सम्भव होना की जायेगा।

Alleppuzha T.D. Medical College

4007. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid is being given by the Central Government to the Alleppuzha T.D. Medical College (Private); and

(b) if so, the quantum of aid given during last 3 years?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) No aid was given during this period

Central Government Employees

4008. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Employees who retired after reaching the age of superannuation during the last two years ending on the 31st December, 1966;

(b) the number of persons whose pensions and gratuities have been settled within one month, three months and six months separately from the date of their retirement;

(c) the number of persons whose dues were settled after their deaths;

(d) whether Government are taking any measures to ensure that pension and gratuity cases of retired persons are settled within a month's time from the date of their retirement; and if so, the broad details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to revise and simplify the rules and procedures in this respect; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(d) The existing rules already contain provisions to ensure that an officer begins to receive his pension on the date on which it becomes due. Action is required to be initiated on the pension case of an officer one year before the date of his retirement on superannuation or on the date on which he proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement, whichever be earlier. The pension papers, complete in all respects and containing orders of the pension sanctioning authority, should normally reach the Audit Officer well in time so as to enable him to exercise necessary checks and issue authority for payment of pension. The authority can be issued by the Accountant General not earlier than a

fortnight before the actual date of retirement of the officer concerned.

(e) Simplification of rules and procedures towards ensuring speedier settlement of pension claims is a continuing process and changes are made as and when decisions are taken from time to time.

(f) Does not arise.

Committee on Untouchability

4009. Shri P. Viswambharan:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadam:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-limit has been specified for the submission of the final report of the Committee on Untouchability; and

(b) if so, what?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) and (b). The Committee has been asked to submit its final report by the end of December, 1967.

Out-Houses of Bungalows in Delhi

4010. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 23rd May, 1967 in which it was stated that in about 50 per cent of big New Delhi bungalows, dhobis, barbers and mechanics have been given accommodation in out-houses;

(b) if so, the number of such bungalows;

(c) whether the permission of Government was taken before providing accommodation to these persons; and

(d) if not, the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Government are not aware of any such unauthorised use of the out-houses etc.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Schools for the Mentally-Retarded in Delhi

4011. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are very few schools in Delhi for the mentally-retarded children;

(b) whether there is shortage of trained teachers in these schools; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the facilities for education of the mentally-retarded children in the capital?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) Delhi has 5 schools for mentally-retarded children.

(b) No serious shortage has been reported.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Orissa

4012. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually allotted to and spent by the Orissa Government for development of the State during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allotted to that State for the purpose during 1967-68?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Against the approved outlay of Rs. 51.09 crores for 1966-67 Annual Plan of Orissa, the anticipated expenditure as reported by the State Government is Rs. 49.75 crores. The figures of actual expenditure are likely to be available sometime in the middle of the current financial year.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3338 on June. 22, 1967.

Development of Backward Areas of Orissa

**4013. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa State for the development of backward areas during 1966-67, and

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the State during the above period?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b) No separate allocation was made for the development of backward areas under the State's Annual Plan 1966-67. The State Government has, however, been requested to furnish as to programmes undertaken and outlays incurred in backward areas and the information which will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Leprosy Control Centre in Orissa

**4014. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

**Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Leprosy Control Centres at present in Orissa;

(b) the number of patients for whom provision has been made at these centres; and

(c) the total amount of loan or grants given by Government to these Centres during 1966-67?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) At present 20 Leprosy Control Units and 44 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres are functioning in Orissa under the National Leprosy Control Programme. In addition to these, one Leprosy Control Unit is run by the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Khanda-pada, District Puri, with financial assistance from the Government of India. The Danish Save the Children organisation has also established one Leprosy Control Unit at Aska in Ganjam District.

(b) Each Unit in Orissa is expected to detect and provide treatment for about 1,500 to 1,800 leprosy cases.

(c) A total grant of Rs. 32.36 lakhs was released by the Government of India to the Government of Orissa during 1967-68 for the various health schemes implemented during the year 1966-67, including the Leprosy Control Programme. It is not possible to indicate the amount of assistance sanctioned for the leprosy centres specifically, as according to the existing procedure, assistance to State Governments is not released scheme-wise, but in lump for all the schemes.

Further, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned during 1966-67 to a voluntary organisation working in the field of leprosy.

Receptions Hosted by an Officer of Planning Commission

4015. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Shrichand Goel:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Hardyal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether an officer of the Planning Commission has been hosting scores of receptions, lunches and dinners without the approval of the Secretary, Planning Commission/Ministry of External Affairs/Funds Hospitality Organisation;

(b) whether special drinks were also arranged at these functions from the Hospitality Organisation and the guests at these functions were mostly from foreign missions, old friends and relatives and from the world of Airlines Travel Agencies in which his wife has a job; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the Officer?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The matter is being enquired into

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निचे पी० एल० 480 के धन का उपयोग

4016. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री राम गोपाल गालवाले:

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिये पी० एल० 480 के धन का उपयोग करने के लिये अमरीका की सरकार के साथ बातचीत की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० जी० वसन्ति बल्लभेसर) : (क) और (ख). भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए पी० एल० 480 के धन के उपयोग की वास्तविक प्रगति पर है लेकिन अभी तक इसे अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

बिड़ला समूह की कर्मों द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क की खेरा

1017. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री राम गोपाल गालवाले :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान 28 मई, 1967 के 'पेट्रियाट' समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिड़ला समूह की एक फर्म ने घटिया किस्म का कपड़ा बना कर उत्पादन शुल्क बचा कर 2 करोड़ रुपये कमाये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मामले की जांच की गई है; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उप-व्यवधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). जी, हाँ। किन्तु यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि समाचार में किस भिल का उल्लेख किया गया है। इस समय एक ऐसे मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है जिसमें टेक्नोलॉजिकल इस्टिब्यूट आफ टेक्सटाइल मिल, भिवानी पर, अन्य बातों के साथ निर्धारित सम्झौतों से कम सम्झौतों की सख्ती बनाने तथा देय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की अदायगी से बचने का आरोप लगाया गया है मामले की साबधानी से जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है और उसके जो निष्कर्ष निकलेंगे उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायगी।

Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax

4018. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scale of pay of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax is from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,600 while that of the officers of corresponding rank in other Central Services is from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,600; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir, in respect of the first part. Regarding the second part it is not clear as to which grades of officers in the Central Services are in view.

(b) The pay scale of Assistant Commissioners was fixed at Rs. 1,100-50-1,400 on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. Later, it was revised to Rs. 1,100-50-1,300-60-1,600 having regard to the duties and responsibilities of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax.

Deputation of Personnel of Income-tax Service

4019. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no officer is drawn on deputation to the Government of India from the Income-tax Service whereas a considerable number is drawn from the Audit and Defence Accounts Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. At present, 89 officers from Income-tax Service are on deputation. Out of these, 80 are on deputation to various officers of the Government of India and nine are on deputation to various Corporations/Commissions etc.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Control Board for Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

4020. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adlohan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state.

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the constitution of a Central Control Board for the Idikki Hydro-Electric Project; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government and Electricity Board are not favourably inclined towards this idea of a Central Control Board?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The question of constituting a Control Board comprising representatives of State and Central Governments for the Idikki Hydro-Electric Project is under active consideration in consultation with the Government of Kerala.

खादी की खरीद

4021. श्री बालमोकि बाघरी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) खादी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों में खादी के प्रयोग के बारे में किये गये निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने कितनी खादी खरीदी ; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में खादी खरीदने में कितनी कमी हुई और इस के कारण क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) पिछले

बीच वर्षों में खरीदी गई खादी और उसके मुख्य निम्नलिखित हैं -

वर्ष	मात्रा (लाख मीटर)	मूल्य (लाख रुपए में)
1962-63	47 55	98 73
1963-64	34 31	78 39
1964-65	92 43	207 64
1965-66	33 23	98 92
1966-67	45 50	118 51

(ख) इस प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में दिए गए आकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में खरीदी गई खादी की मात्रा में कोई विशेष कमी नहीं हुई है। उद्भट कर्ताओं की मांग के अनुसार ही इसकी खरीद की जाती है।

Growing of Crops in Bungalow Lands in Delhi

4922. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Shrichand Goel:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to press the residents of bungalows in Delhi to utilize their vacant lands for growing suitable crops, and

(b) if so, in what way and since when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Following the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's broadcast to the nation in October, 1965 that, during the emergency, all available land should be cultivated for growing food-grains, it was decided that the Director of Horticulture, C.P.W.D. should,

with the consent of the Ministers and others occupying large bungalows with spacious compounds, grow vegetables, wheat, etc., in parts of the open areas attached to the bungalows. Since then, cereals and vegetables have been grown annually on land attached to bungalows occupied by Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Members of the Planning Commission on request from them. In other Government residences, technical advice is rendered whenever required.

Area of Himachal Pradesh submerged in Govind Sagar Dam

4023. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Himachal Pradesh submerged in Govind Sagar Dam,

(b) the area of catchment of Sutlej which lies in Himachal Pradesh,

(c) the area of Himachal Pradesh which is being irrigated from the canals from Govind Sagar,

(d) the total electricity being supplied to Himachal Pradesh out of the electricity generated as a consequence of the construction of Govind Sagar Dam,

(e) whether it is a fact that even village Bhakra, where the Dam stands, is not supplied electricity, and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 4461 acres

(b) 7700 square miles.

(c) Irrigation facility is being provided to a culturable commanded area of 180 acres

(d) 11000 KVA.

(e) and (f). Yes. There was no demand for power till recently. The

electrification work will now be taken up by the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Areas Submerged in Govind Sagar Dam

4024. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages, houses and the area of land submerged in Govind Sagar Dam at Bhakra;

(b) the number of the displaced families who have not so far been provided with houses and consequently they are yet unsettled;

(c) the number of displaced tenants who were not given lands in exchange;

(d) whether it is also a fact that at the time of acquiring lands it was decided that the displaced persons will be provided with houses and cultivable lands; and

(e) if so, how many of them were allotted land in Haryana, Punjab and elsewhere?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 375 villages, 6811 houses and 4461 acres of land have been submerged.

(b) to (e). It was decided to provide cultivable land and house-building plots to such land-owning oustees as opted for the same instead of cash compensation. In accordance with the Schemes formulated by the Bhakra Rehabilitation Committee from time to time, all the land-owning oustees were resettled as under:

Haryana	2177 oustees
Punjab	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	2287 "

Some pieces of land were also acquired above RL 1700 for resettling land-

less tenants. Out of the total number of 130 persons, 75 have already been allotted land while plots of land are in the process of being handed over to the remaining 55 persons.

बैंकों में जमा राशि

4025. श्री भोमेश्वर झा :

श्री वास्तुदेवन नायर :

क्या जिस बंकी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय सब गैर सरकारी बैंकों में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और उनमें कुल कितनी राशि जमा है ; और

(ख) कुल जमा-राशि में से कितनी राशि 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में अब तक बाजारों के व्यापार में लगाई गई है और पटसन, चीनी, कपास तथा सीमेंट के व्यापारों में, धान-अन्न, कितनी पूंजी लगाई गयी है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1967 को, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की कुल चुकता पूंजी 41.5 करोड़ रुपये थी। इस में, बैंकिंग विनियमन, अधिनियम 1949, की धारा 11 (2) (ख) के अन्तर्गत विदेशी बैंकों द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक में जमा किया गया 6.5 करोड़ रुपये भी शामिल है। इसी तारीख को इन बैंकों की कुल जमा राशि 2,469.6 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ख) गैर-सरकारी अनुसूचित बैंकों द्वारा निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं के (सीमेंट को छोड़कर, जिनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है) बौद्ध व्यापारियों को दिये गये जमातों की थी. जिनमें गीरे

की नवी तारीखों को बकाया भी वे
त प्रकार हैं :-

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

निम्न तारीखों को प्रविष्टियों
की बकाया रकम

31-3-64 31-3-65 31-3-66

1. धन्न	21.99	15.08	17.51
2. कपास	40.24	49.93	44.14
3. कच्चा जूट	6.34	8.68	7.34
4. पीनी	12.61	8.67	8.81
5. सूती कपड़ा	86.24	91.77	90.78
(जिसमें कपास, जूट, ऊन, रेलम आदि शामिल है)			

(रिजर्व बैंक में प्राप्त वार्षिक विवरणों
से संकलित । नवीनतम उपलब्ध आंकड़े
31-3-1966 तक के हैं)

कोई के रोगियों के लिये दुग्ध-पूर्ण

4026. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कोई
के रोगियों के लिये प्राप्त होने वाला दुग्ध-
पूर्ण बिस्ली, बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के
बाजारों में बिक रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस मामले
की कोई शिकायतें भी मिली हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ध्यान
क्या है और सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के बिस्ली
सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार
है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
(डा० भीमसि चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और
(ख). ऐसी सूचना या शिकायत नहीं मिली
है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recommendations of Committee on Untouchability

4027. Shri K. Haldar: Will the
Minister of Social Welfare be pleased
to state:

(a) whether a Committee on Un-
touchability appointed by Govern-
ment has recommended that persons
convicted under the Anti-untouch-
ability Act should be disqualified for
public offices and Government service;
and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Depart-
ment of Social Welfare (Shrimati
Phalrenu Guha): (a) Yes. This is
one of the recommendations made by
the Committee in its interim report.

(b) This recommendation is being
examined along with other recom-
mendations of the Committee, in con-
sultation with the State Governments
and other authorities concerned.

Appointment of Shri Rheothaitagani as One-man Enquiry Commission to Enquire into Tax Structures

4028. Shri Motahu Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Babu Ray:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the struc-
tures passed by the Public Accounts

Committee and the resentment expressed by the two Houses of Parliament, Shri Bhoothalingam had been appointed as a one-man Commission to enquire into the tax structure of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that while he is taking a nominal pay of rupee one a year, he retained or retains a Government House in Delhi—the market rent for which would be Rs. 3,000 a month; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that he has been enjoying the amenities of telephone, staff-car plus T.A. and D.A. for a great deal of travelling undertaken by him?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A one-man committee has been set up for a period of approximately one year with effect from 25th January, 1967 for conducting a study of tax laws with a view to their simplification, rationalisation and codification. Shri S. Bhoothalingam constitutes this one man committee. During his tenure as Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, he had engaged himself in the work of making improvements in the tax structure with a view to streamlining it and to making collections more effective. After he retired from service, it was decided that the benefit of his experience should be utilised to the best advantage by permitting him to complete the study instead of entrusting it to a new person afresh.

(c) Shri Bhoothalingam's appointment is purely honorary and he is not paid any remuneration. Following his appointment as a one-man committee Shri Bhoothalingam was, however, allowed to retain Government accommodation on payment of rent; Shri Bhoothalingam vacated the Gov-

ernment quarter on 11th June, 1967 having occupied it for less than three months beyond his retirement on 17th March, 1967. The market rent of the building is Rs. 1,075.60.

(d) Shri Bhoothalingam has been allowed facilities of telephone and staff-car. He is also entitled to travelling allowance for journeys in connection with the Committee's work. He has been on official tour in connection with the work of the Committee on one occasion only.

मध्य प्रदेश की सिंचाई और विद्युत योजनाएं

4029. श्री मं० व० बीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास मजूरी के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सिंचाई और बिजली सम्बन्धी कितनी योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं और उनमें कितनी पूजी लगेंगी तथा उन में क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की तीसरी योजना की केवल एक सिंचाई योजना इस समय स्वीकृति के लिये पड़ी है। इस स्कीम की अनुमित लागत और इस में होने वाले लाभ नीचे दिये जाते हैं :-

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमित लागत (लाख रुपये)	लाभ
--------------	-------------------------	-----

हार्सी विकास (सिंचाई व्यव- र्धन)	452.00	59,000 एकड़
-------------------------------------	--------	-------------

तीसरी योजना की कोई बिजली की स्कीम स्वीकृति के लिये नहीं पड़ी है।

Leakage of Excise Revenue on Worsted Woollen Yarn

**4030. Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the leakage of excise revenue on worsted woollen yarn mentioned in an Economic Weekly (Commerce 27th May, 1967);

(b) if so, the total leakage calculated on the basis of the total worsted woollen yarn produced, the proportion in this yarn of different counts and the appropriate excise duty on these counts for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(c) whether Government have looked into two possible sources of leakage, namely, smuggling out yarn by the back-door from the factory and passing off worsted yarn, which bears a higher duty as woollen yarn with the connivance of the Excise staff; and

(d) whether an inquiry has been ordered into this and action taken against the manufacturers and the Excise staff concerned?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has no reason to believe that there has been leakage of excise revenue as alleged.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the answer given against (b) above.

Evasion of Excise Duty by Woollen Manufacturers

**4031. Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evasion of excise duty by the woollen manufacturers;

(b) whether Government have examined the feasibility of collecting the excise duty at the combing point instead of at the spinning point; and

(c) whether such a change will reduce the administrative cost in view of the smaller number of combing units and the reduction of staff and the tightening up of the machinery?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged evasion of excise duty by manufacturers of worsted woollen yarn.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Even if such a change were to be introduced, it will not result in appreciable reduction in the administrative cost, in view of the fact that staff will have to be maintained at the mills for collection of duty on other types of woollen yarn and also on woollen fabrics; and additional staff will have to be posted to the combing units.

Tenure of Chairman of State Social Welfare Advisory Board

4032. Shri D. D. Jena: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum period for which a Chairman of a State Social Welfare Advisory Board could continue and for how many terms with duration of each term;

(b) when was the Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board reconstituted and for how many terms the present Chairman has been allowed to continue;

(c) whether he is aware of the judgments in case Nos. G.R. 515 and G.R. 515-A of 1962 on misappropriation of Government money in the Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board and the remarks of the Court against the Chairman and the Treasurer of the Board; and

(d) the action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulem Guha): (a) According to the draft rules on this subject, a person may hold the office of the Chairman of a State Social Welfare Advisory Board for not more than two terms of two years each. In exceptional cases, another term of two years can also be allowed.

(b) The Orissa State Board was last reconstituted in December 1966 and the present Chairman is now holding her office for the third term.

(c) Yes

(d) The two accused have filed appeals and the matter is sub-judice. Meanwhile the attention of the State Government has been drawn by the Central Social Welfare Board to the remarks made in the judgment.

Apatite Ore Benefication Plant

4023. Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are setting up a Apatite Ore Benefication Plant keeping in view the shortage of phosphatic fertilizers;

(b) if so, what will be per ton cost of processed ore, and

(c) what will be the capital outlay for a plant of economic size?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghuramiah): (a) No, such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This information is not readily available with Government.

Industrial Agreements

4024. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial agreements that have been concluded between (i) Indian public sector and Indian private sector (ii) Indian public sector and foreign Governments and (iii) Indian public sector and foreign private sector during the last five years; and

(b) the total number of collaborations finalised and the capital involved between the public sector and foreign private sector?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Supply of Bad Water in South Delhi

4025. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South Delhi is getting bad water;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save the Public from the diseases that may be caused by its use;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during this summer, Delhi is getting water from river Sutlej; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the supply of bad water to South Delhi and not supplying the water from the river Sutlej being supplied to other areas?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi is getting water from Indri or Minak branches of the Western Yamuna Canal of the

Haryana Government who have augmented the water of Western Jamuna Canal System, by linking it with Bhakra Nangal Canal system. Bhakra system gets Sutlej water.

(d) Does not arise.

Health Minister's Meeting with the Pope

4886. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vatican Press Office has rebutted the report issued by the Indian Embassy at the end of his talks with His Holiness the Pope on the 26th May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the correct position in this regard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). There was no rebuttal by the Vatican Press Office, but only clarification regarding certain (words) expressions used in the conversation between His Holiness the Pope and the Union Minister for Health and Family Planning.

House-Building Loan

4887. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri K. Halder:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of house-building loans under "Own Your Home" Scheme granted during the last five years (Zone-wise);

(b) the number out of them which are for amounts not exceeding Rs. 20,000, Rs. 30,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 75,000; and

(c) the number out of them which were for West Bengal?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deasai): (a) The "Own Your Home" Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation came into operation from 1st January, 1964. Zonewise details of the number of applications accepted for grant of loans and the amount of loan sanctioned thereon for the period of 1st January, 1964 to 30th April, 1967 are given below:

Zone	No. of applications accepted for grant of loans	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
Northern	1251	3.80
Southern	1095	2.85
Central	394	95
Eastern	305	94
Western	282	87
TOTAL	3327	941

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Rs. 54 lakhs on 153 loan applications.

Sone Barrage

4888. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Sone barrage was given to one of the Birla concerns;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the firm has failed to complete the work within the stipulated time;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay stated by the firm; and

(d) the steps Government contemplate to take for its early completion?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No. However, the contract for fabrication and erection of gates, hoist and hoist bridges for the barrage was given to M/s. Textile Machinery Corporation, Calcutta.

(b) Yes. These could not be completed as per the original schedule.

(c) Non-availability of raw materials and import licences in time.

(d) The work of installation of gates and embedded parts has been completed. The remaining work pertaining to hoists and electrical equipment is expected to be completed shortly.

Electrical Co-operatives

4039. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 463 on the 25th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the details of schemes of nine Electrical Co-operatives in five States have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) on what basis the States were chosen for implementation of this scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The proposal is to examine in detail the feasibility of setting up 5 pilot rural electric co-operatives, one each in Maharashtra, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Gujarat.

(c) After consulting State Governments, a survey of various States was undertaken with the assistance of the experts deputed by U.S., AID. On the basis of the preliminary survey 5 States have been selected for the purpose of making detailed studies for taking up pilot projects of rural electric co-operatives. The programme, if successful, will be extended to other States also, in the light of the experience gained.

गंगा नदी पर बांध

4040. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती
क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत्त मंत्री 25 मई 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 466 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगा नदी और उसकी उप-नदियों पर बांध बनाने के नये स्थानों का निश्चय करने के हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किन-किन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है तथा किन-किन क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का सर्वेक्षण विभाग उपरोक्त सर्वेक्षण में किसी प्रकार की सहायता दे रहा है ?

सिंचाई एवं बिजुत्त मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव): (क) और (ख). देहरी, कोटेश्वर-शिवपुरी, विष्णु प्रयाग, पंचेश्वर, किशाऊ, सरजू स्थलों के लिये सर्वेक्षण और अनुमोदन कार्य प्रगति कर रहे हैं जलानियों के सर्वेक्षण के लिये जब आवश्यकता होगी सर्वेक्षण विभाग की सहायता ली जाएगी।

रामगंगा परियोजना

4041. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत्त मंत्री 25 मई 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 467 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामगंगा परियोजना के बांध सुरंगों, बस्ती आदि पर 39.83 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का आरम्भ में जो अनुमान लगाया गया था, उसका अंश-अंश और क्या है;

(ख) 92.41 करोड़ रुपये की पुनरीकित अनुमानित लागत का, अबतक,

झीरा क्या है और इस वर्ष के अब डाई गुना बढ़ जाने का क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या मजदूरों की हड़ताल इस बीच समाप्त हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो समझौता किस तरह हुआ ?

सिचाई एवं विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये सख्या LT--44967]

(ग) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार लग भग आधे कर्मचारियों ने काम पर घाना शुरू कर दिया है।

(घ) परियोजना अधिकारियों ने उन की कुछ मांगें स्वीकार कर ली हैं।

गंगा और यमुना नदियों से पानी

4042. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री 25 मई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 465 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ में गंगा नहर के पानी को जदनी निकास द्वारा गाजियाबाद में हिंडन नदी में लाकर और फिर नहर द्वारा यमुना नदी में लाकर अन्त में मोखला में आगरा नहर में छोड़ा जाता है और यदि हां तो कितना क्यूसेक पानी आगरा नहर में छोड़ा जाता है तथा उससे कितना पानी हरयाणा और राजस्थान को दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बरसात के मौसम के प्रतिरिक्त वर्ष भर हरयाणा और राजस्थान को दिया जाने वाला सारा पानी बंसा नहर से लिया जाता है ?

सिचाई एवं विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) जब भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपनी जरूरत बताती है, गंगा नहर से जानी एस्केप, हिण्डन नदी और हिण्डन काट के जरिये यमुना नदी में पानी की कुछ मात्रा डाल दी जाती है जोकि उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में सिचाई की मांग के अनुसार समय समय पर भिन्न भिन्न हो जाती है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Leprosy Control Unit in Madhya Pradesh

4043. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether an American Mission working at Dhambri and Shantipur demanded the closure of leprosy control unit of the Visarjan Ashram, Anda in Durg, Madhya Pradesh, when the Director, Central Leprosy Control had gone on an inspection some-time back;

(b) whether the Ashram has been ordered to stop its anti-leprosy work in pursuance of the demand of the American Missionaries; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider this decision and permit the Ashram to work as before?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Pending a decision regarding the demarcation of the respective areas of operation of the American Mission and the Ashram, the Ashram is confining its activities to the treatment of patients who report at the Anda Clinic run by it. The matter is being examined further.

Slum Clearance Projects in Orissa

4044. Shri Chintamani Pandgrihi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slum clearance projects undertaken in Orissa during the Third Plan;

(b) the name and number of schemes implemented and their locations;

(c) the amount of Central assistance given; and

(d) the number and location of slum Clearance Projects in Orissa and the estimate, schemewise, for 1966-67 and 1967-68?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa undertook construction of 721 tenements at the following places under the Slum Clearance Scheme during the Third Plan period:

1. Angul
2. Bhubaneswar
3. Berhampur
4. Balasore
5. Bhadrakha
6. Bhawanipatna
7. Barigada
8. Burla
9. Cuttack
10. Denkanal
11. Jajpur Road
12. Jeypore
13. Bolagiri
14. Bargarh
15. Khurda
16. Koraput
17. Puri
18. Parikshimendi
19. Rourkela
20. Sambalpur
21. Talchar
22. Jhansuguda.

(c) Rs. 15.92 lakhs.

(d) 1966-67—240 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.52 lakhs at the following places:

S. No.	Name of Place	No. of tenements	Estimated Cost
			Ra.
1	Angul . . .	12	53,400
2	Burla . . .	12	70,200
3	Bhadrak . . .	12	53,400
4	Bayagda . . .	12	53,400
5	Bhanjanagarh . . .	12	53,400
6	Deogarh . . .	12	53,400
7	Hirakud . . .	24	1,40,400
8	Khurda . . .	12	53,400
9	Kavisuryanagarh . . .	12	53,400
10	Kandrapara . . .	12	53,400
11	Nayagar . . .	12	53,400
12	Patnagarh . . .	12	53,400
13	Padmapur . . .	12	53,400
14	Rajgangapur . . .	12	53,400
15	Sundergarh . . .	12	53,400
16	Sambalpur . . .	24	1,40,400
17	Sonepur . . .	12	53,400
18	Titligarh . . .	12	53,400
TOTAL . . .		240	11,52,000

1967-68—The Government of Orissa have not yet finished their proposals.

Orissa's Plan for 1966-67

4045. Shri Rabi Ray: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions of a team of officials of Planning Commission with the officials of Orissa Government at Bhubaneswar about the outlay for the State's annual Plan for 1967-68 have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3338 on June 22, 1967. A statement indicating the distribution by heads of development of the tentative outlay of Rs. 46 crores recommended by the Programme Adviser is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-850/67].

श्री हरीदास मुंदड़ा से बसूल की जाने वाली
आयकर की बकाया राशि

4046. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकूम खन्द् कसबखान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री हरीदास
मुंदड़ा से आयकर की 3 करोड़ से अधिक
राशि अभी बसूल करनी बाकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आयकर की यह
राशि कितने वर्षों की है तथा अब तक इसे
बसूल न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या
कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री
(श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।
3.12 करोड़ रुपये की रकम अभी भी बसूल
होनी बाकी है ।

(ख) और (ग). यह बकाया मांग कर-
निर्धारण वर्ष 1941-42 से 1962-63
तक के वर्षों के बारे में है । इस बकाया रकम
की मांग को बसूल करने के लिये अधिनियम
के अन्तर्गत सभी संभव कार्यवाही की जा रही
है जिसमें बकाया की पु-राजत्व के रूप में
बसूल को कार्यवाही तथा सभी ज्ञात परि-
स्थितियों की कुर्की क्रमा भी शामिल है ।

निम्नलिखित कारणों से बसूली संभव नहीं
हो सकी :—

- (1) कुर्की की गई अधिकांश परिसम्पत्तियां
उन बैंकों के पास पहले ही ऋण प्रस्त
और गिरवी रखी हुई हैं जिनका वह
भारी कर्जदार है ।
- (2) बहुत सी परिसम्पत्तियों की कुर्कियों
को विभिन्न न्यायालयों में चुनौती दी
जा चुकी है ।
- (3) श्री मुंदड़ा के बैंक खातों में भारी रकमे
नामे बाकी दिखायी गई हैं और सहज
चुन सकने योग्य कोई परिसम्पत्ति
नहीं है ।

न्यायालयों में कार्यवाही के लिये बड़े
मुकदमों का सरकार द्वारा प्रतिरोध किया
जा रहा है और बकाया रकम को जल्दी से जल्दी
बसूल करने के सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

सरकारी कार्यालयों में बातामुकूलम मशीनें
तथा सत सत की टट्टियां

4047. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकूम खन्द् कसबखान :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में सरकार के कार्यालयों
में बातामुकूलम मशीनों तथा सत सत की
टट्टियों की व्यवस्था करने, पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना
धन व्यय किया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार को नई
शीतल व्यवस्था करने का है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और
(ख). सूचना प्रकटित की जा रही है तथा
यह तथा पदस पर यह भी जायेगी ।

Goldsmiths in Manipur

4048. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 639 on the 6th April, 1967 and state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to give relief to the goldsmiths of Manipur upto March, 1967;

(b) the number of goldsmiths who have been given the relief so far; and

(c) the nature of relief and the amount given per head?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

- (a) 1963-64 . . . Nil.
 1964-65 . . . Nil.
 1965-66 . . . Rs. 2.00 lakhs re-validated for utilization during 1966-67.
 1966-67 . . . Nil.
 (b) 161.

(c) The precise amount of loan given to a goldsmith would depend on the merits of each case. The objective is to enable the displaced goldsmith to rehabilitate himself in an alternative occupation. In addition to loans, Government's rehabilitation Schemes for the displaced goldsmiths also provide for employment through Employment Exchanges, assignment of land to settle in agriculture, and educational assistance like stipends and technical training facilities for the children of goldsmiths.

परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों तथा प्रसूति केन्द्रों में
 अर्थिक गर्भपात

4049. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री राज जीपाल शास्त्री :
 श्री राजाधर शास्त्री :

श्री प्रबुद्ध सिंह भट्टारिया :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में कुछ स्थानों में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों तथा प्रसूति केन्द्रों में अर्थिक रूप से गर्भपात किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसे मामलों की सूची पता लगाई है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति लाल शर्मा) : (क) सरकार को ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Damage to Trombay Fertilizer Factory

4050. Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri Madha Limaye:
 Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any damage has been caused to any fixed or moveable machinery in the Trombay Factory of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the machinery damaged; approximate cost of repairs and cause of the damage; and

(c) the action taken against those who are responsible for the damage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghun Ramiah): (a) dand (b). Since the factory was started up in November 1965, there have been many instances of breakdowns in and damage to plant and machinery during the course of operations. These, however, are not unusual in a complex chemical plant. Information is not readily available of all the instances in which these occurrences took place, their causes and the cost of effecting repairs.

(c) The Fertilizer Corporation of India has not considered it necessary to take action against anyone for the aforesaid breakdown and damage.

जूतों पर उत्पादन शुल्क

4051 श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967-68 के सामान्य आय-व्ययक में जूतों पर लगाया गया उत्पादन-शुल्क उन जूतों पर भी वसूल किया जा रहा है जो आय-व्ययक प्रस्तुत किये जाने से पहले बनाये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने भ्रमूतसर में ऐसे स्टॉक की रोक लिया है और उस पर उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार वर्तमान कानून के अनुसार सामान्य आय-व्ययक प्रस्तुत किये जाने से पहले बनाये गये माल पर उत्पादन-शुल्क लगा सकती है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ, यदि ऐसे स्टॉक की कारखाने से निकासी 26-5-1967 को प्रथम उसके बाद की जाती है।

(ख) जी, हाँ, बजट पेश किये जाने के पश्चात् वित्त स्टॉक की कारखाने से निम्न

प्राधिकार निकासी की गयी थी वह भ्रमूतसर से पकड़ लिया गया है। मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(ग) जी, हाँ, यदि बजट पेश किये जाने से पहले के निर्मित स्टॉक की कारखाने से निकासी 26-5-1967 प्रथम उसके बाद की जाती है तो, इस मामले में, ऐसे स्टॉक पर उत्पादन शुल्क लिया जा सकता है।

Pensioners

4052. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons receiving pension from the Centre;

(b) the average period for which a person on retirement gets pension;

(c) the average time taken for the preparation of pension cases;

(d) whether as a consequence of rise of prices in the country, the Centre has increased the pensioners' pension amounts or dearness allowances from time to time;

(e) if so, by how much and from which date;

(f) whether the pensioners have been given the same increase in dearness allowances as serving Government servants; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The number of persons receiving pension from the Centre (excluding Railways) as on 31-12-1966 was 6,08,778.

(b) Statistics of actual averages are not available. On the basis of commutation table, the average period for which a person on retirement at the age of 58 years is expected to get pension is, 10.62 years.

(c) Instructions exist for initiating action on a pension case 12 to 18 months before the retirement of an

officer. The pension cases are by and large settled during this period.

(d) and (e). Ad-hoc increases in pension ranging between Rs. 5/- and Rs. 10/- per month were given with effect from 1st October, 1963 for pensioners drawing pension upto Rs. 200/- per month. These were allowed in addition to temporary increases given in 1958, which range from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12.50 in respect of pensions upto Rs. 100/- per month.

(f) and (g). No, Sir. The position of Government servants who are in service is different from that of pensioners. The latter, in principle, are not eligible to the same concessions as are admissible to serving Government employees.

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

4053. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far invested on Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad; and

(b) the mount proposed to be spent hereafter to complete it?

* The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deesai): (a) and (b). The capital outlay on this project would be about Rs. 12 crores, out of which an amount of Rs. 8.08 crores has been booked in accounts upto end of March, 1967.

Storage Dam at Tons

4054. Shri Ram Kishan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have approached the Central Government for financial assistance to build a storage dam on the Tons, a tributary of Jamuna; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Project Report of Kishau Dam Project on river Tons has not so far been received from the Government of U.P. The question of financial assistance for the Project will arise only after the Project has been included in the Plan and approved for execution.

भारत सरकार मुद्राचालय, धलीगढ़ के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

4055. श्री रघुवीर सिंह सास्त्री :
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह मवीरिया :
 श्री राम गोपाल जालवाल :
 श्री रामाचतार शर्मा :
 डा० सुयं प्रकाश पुरी
 श्री प्रकाशवीर सास्त्री :
 श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री सिध कुमार सास्त्री :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मशीन 1 दिसम्बर, 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 2815 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्राचालय, धलीगढ़ के भूतपूर्व अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध की गई शिकायतों की जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मशीन में उपर्युक्त (श्री हुकमचन्द सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). जांच की रिपोर्टें, जहां भी आवश्यक है केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से परीक्षाधीन हैं । कुछ रिपोर्टों की परीक्षा पूरी हो चुकी है तथा जहां भी आवश्यक हुआ है, आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गयी है ।

भारत सरकार बुरुगालय, अलीगढ़

उर्वरक कारखाने

4056. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाब :
श्री लिव पुनार शास्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री :
श्री अक्षर लाल शेरमा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदीरिया :
श्री राजावतार शर्मा :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार बुरुगालय, अलीगढ़ के उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें काम करते कई वर्ष हो चुके हैं, अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को तो स्थायी कर दिया गया है परन्तु वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी अभी तक अस्थायी हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने के आदेश जारी किये हैं, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) पुष्टियाँ रिक्त स्टाई पदों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर वरिष्ठता तथा उपयुक्तता के अनुसार की जाती हैं।

(ख) वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को केवल तभी पुष्ट नहीं किया जाता जब कि वे अनुपयुक्त पाये जाते हैं। जब कभी और स्थान रिक्त होते हैं तो उनके मामलों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

4057. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
क्या पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में कितने उर्वरक कारखाने चल रहे हैं,

(ख) कारखाने किन-किन देशों के सहयोग से स्थापित किये गये हैं, और

(ग) इन कारखानों का चलाने पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन, योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रज्जवा) (क) (1) नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक संयन्त्र 8

(2) सुपरफास्फेट संयन्त्र 26

(ख) यह अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य महोदय का सहयोग से तात्पर्य ईक्विटी (equity) में साझेदारी से है। इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर यह है कि इनमें किसी मामले में भी सहयोग नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-घटस पर रखी जायेगी।

Accommodation for Andaman Officials

4059. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that highly paid officers of Andaman Administration are occupying big residential buildings;

(b) the number of Officers drawing Rs. 700 to Rs. 1200 and plinth area of the buildings occupied by each with compound area separately;

(c) the number of Officers drawing Rs. 1300 to Rs. 2250 and plinth area of the buildings occupied by each with compound area separately;

(d) whether these Officers are occupying the accommodation according to the instructions contained in his Ministry's letter No. 6/25/60-W-1 dated the 29th May, 1963; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-851/67].

(d) Out of 38 Officers falling within pay range of Rs. 700-2250, 22 are occupying bigger houses than those to which they are entitled, 4 are occupying houses having less accommodation than their entitlements and 12 are in occupation of accommodation within their entitlement.

(e) Most of the residential accommodation in Andaman was constructed in pre-war days and the plinth areas are much more than have been fixed by the Government of India from time to time after 1947. All the houses have been constructed with timber walls and timber posts and the construction of rooms is so planned that it is not possible to convert these houses into two or three independent flats. Moreover, the houses being old, it is not economical to make any additions/alterations on a large scale. No ceiling has been fixed for compound areas for different types of accommodation.

Accommodation Occupied by Principal Engineer, P.W.D. Andamans

4060. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Principal Engineer, P.W.D. Andamans has revalued his newly constructed residential building for the reduction of rental value;

(b) if so, the rental value before and after revaluation; and

(c) the reasons for the revaluation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No new residential building has been constructed for the Principal Engineer, Andaman Public Works Department. House occupied by him has been the residence of Principal Engineer ever since 1959. No proposal has been made for revaluing the building with a view to reducing its rental value.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Residence of Chief Commissioner Andamans

4061. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Chief Commissioner, Andamans got the Government House, Andamans revalued by Andamans Public Works Department for reduction of rental value to avoid payment of highly rated Income-tax;

(b) if so, the rental value before and after revaluation;

(c) the amount of Income-tax Government lost after revaluation;

(d) the total number of buildings revalued and Income-tax lost; and

(e) whether Government propose to investigate into this matter and fix responsibility for evading Income-tax and causing loss to Government?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval): (a) No, Sir. The Government House at Andamans, which is a pre-war structure, was revalued according to the P.W.D. rules which require that the capital cost should be revalued after every five years. The rental value was refixed in accordance with the capital cost.

(b) The rental value before valuation was Rs. 132.90 and after revaluation it was Rs. 143.50.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Information regarding the total number of Government buildings in Andamans revalued in 1965 is not readily available with the Government. The information will be collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible. The question of the Income-tax lost due to revaluation does not arise, as the revaluation merely determines the correct rental value

(e) Does not arise

Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

4062. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Central Government propose to take up large-scale housing construction for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Dr. Shrimati Phulrenn Guha): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Response to "No-Baby Year" Slogan

4063. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received encouraging response to his slogan of "No-baby Year";

(b) the various measures he has taken to give material shape to this slogan; and

(c) whether he intends to bring about a legislation to limit the size of a family?

1045 (A) LSD—6:

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The slogan "No-baby Year" was primarily meant to arouse the interest of the public and focus attention towards need for Family Planning.

(b) The slogan has been given sufficient publicity. The practical services in the form of facilities for I.U.C.D. insertions and free supply of conventional contraceptives to make the slogan effective are already available.

(c) Not yet.

Compulsory Vasectomy or Tubectomy

4064. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Vishwanath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have recommended for immediate legal and constitutional steps to make vasectomy or tubectomy compulsory to all citizens irrespective of castes or creed; and

(b) if so, the Central Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Ex-Policeman Involved in Opium Smuggling

4065. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ex-Policeman Shri Ialta Prasad of Ratnagarh in Mandso District collected fabulous wealth by opium smuggling and selling;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated his case for the purposes of taxation and what tax has been collected from him so far during the last five years;

(c) whether other investigations for the offences of smuggling narcotics have been undertaken by Government;

(d) if so, with what results; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Shri Lalita Prasad is reported to be in possession of some wealth. The actual extent of his wealth as also its source are being investigated.

(b) Investigations are in progress. No tax has been collected from him, since the assessments have not been completed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Investigations are in progress.

(e) Does not arise.

Artificial Insemination

4066 Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts are being spent by Government on the experiments in artificial insemination; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor in the context of family planning drive?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) No money is being spent for artificial insemination in human beings.

(b) Does not arise.

Namrup Fertiliser Plant

4067. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) when the Namrup Fertilizer Plant will be commissioned for production;

(b) the estimated annual production capacity of the plant; and

(c) the amount spent up to date for the entire project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) By November/December 1967.

(b) Ammonium Sulphate 1,00,320 tonnes.

Urea

55,110 tonnes

(c) The provisional expenditure to the end of the 31st March, 1967 is Rs. 1751.50 lakhs.

Payment of taxes by Firms of Assam

4068. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some business firms with Headquarters outside Assam pay Income-tax and other taxes at their Headquarters for carrying on business and earning profit in Assam;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give a share of it to the State of Assam; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Income-tax Act, assessment is made by the Income-tax Officer having jurisdiction over the principal place of business of an assessee. If an assessee residing in one State has his headquarters or principal place of business in another State, he is assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the State in which his principal place of business is situated and also pays taxes in that State. This particular feature is not peculiar to Assam.

(b) and (c). The Income-tax paid by business firms, which are companies, constitutes Corporation tax which is not shared with the States.

The Income-tax paid by business firms, which are not companies, forms part of the divisible pool, which is shared with the States. Each State's

share is determined on the recommendation of the Finance Commission. Assam's present share was determined by the Fourth Finance Commission, the distribution principal adopted by them being 80 per cent on population and 20 per cent only on collection. The effect of income-tax collected outside the State would be small and in any case would have been taken into account by the Fourth Finance Commission in their scheme of devolution.

The question of giving any further share to Assam does not, therefore, arise.

Luxury Flats

4069. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some luxury flats for the UNCTAD Conference Delegates proposed to be held in January, 1968 are being built on the old Constitution House grounds on Curzon Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the criteria for taking up this project;

(c) the need for holding the Conference in Delhi when the required accommodation could not be provided by the existing hotels; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check such waste of public money?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (d). In 1963, Government sanctioned the construction in the general pool of a hostel building on the site of the Constitution House, to meet the requirements of accommodation of officers posted to Delhi or coming on temporary official visits. Work was not taken up as, at one stage, the question of construction of a hotel on the site came up for consideration. Finally, it was decided to build a hostel on high priority to make the accommodation available in time for the UNCTAD Conference. The accommodation is being built to

the normal standards. It cannot be said that the work involves waste of public money. Extra charges will be recovered from the delegates to the UNCTAD Conference, accommodated in the hostel, for whatever special facilities are provided for them.

Government decided to offer host facilities for the UNCTAD Conference as substantial benefits and advantages were expected from the holding of a conference of such importance and magnitude in this country. Accelerated construction of residential accommodation for the delegates to the conference, which is even otherwise needed for Government employees, will not lead to any waste.

Compensatory Allowance in Hilly places

4070. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry about the payment of compensatory allowances in the hilly places has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to modify the existing scheme of Hill (compensatory) allowances.

Tea Standards

4071. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments are being conducted for fixing the standards of tea under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act by the Indian Standards Institution in conjunction with the Tea Board; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Standards for tea are already laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. However,

studies are being conducted in consultation with the Indian Standards Institution and the Tea Board to examine whether separate standards for Kangra tea are necessary.

भारत सरकार मद्रास, अलीगढ़ के कर्मचारियों के लिये सामान खरीदने की सुविधायें

4072. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री मशबुत सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या, निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ स्थित भारत सरकार के मद्रास के कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाये गये रिहायशी क्वार्टरों में सफाई और बिजली का प्रबन्ध और उनके लिये सामान खरीदने की सुविधा तथा उनके बच्चों के लिये शिक्षा की सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी कठिनाइयों का दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) . (क) और (ख). स्कूल/कालेज तथा बाजार बस्ती में एक किनोमैटर की दूरी पर उपलब्ध है । ये सुविधायें पर्याप्त समझी गयी है । बस्ती में सड़क की बलियों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । बस्ती के 280 क्वार्टरों में से 250 क्वार्टरों में बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है जब 30 क्वार्टरों में भी गाँव ही

बिजली की सप्लाई की संभावना है । स्थानीय इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कम्पनी के पास बिजली के मीटरों की कमी के कारण कठिनाई है । क्वार्टरों में पानी से बहा दिये जाने वाले शौचालयों की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है तथा सीवर भी संतोषजनक कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

Pending Assessment Cases

4073. Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the files of Income-tax assessee have increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, by how much;

(c) whether the strength of Income-tax Officers has proportionately increased to cope with the increased work; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure the speedy disposal of pending assessment cases?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of assessee has increased by 5,75,335 during the last two years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) (i). A target date, namely 31st March, 1969, has been fixed for completion of arrear and current assessments in company cases and Higher Income cases.

(ii) Company cases and Higher income cases have been segregated and separate circles have been created for dealing with such cases.

(iii) Instructions for relaxation of scrutiny in small income cases already exist. Recently the Board has again impressed the need for a generous and liberal approach to the disposal of small income cases. Discretion

has been given to Commissioners to instruct the Income-Tax Officers to accept the returns even without scrutiny, in any type of small income cases they consider appropriate.

(iv) A new system of functional distribution of work is being introduced in the Income-tax Department. This at present will cover 716 Income-tax officers. Under this scheme the assessment and collection functions are dealt with by different officers as this will enable increased disposals by the Income-tax Officers exclusively engaged on assessment work.

सीमा शुल्क से आय में कमी

4074. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रवाले :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश लागू होने के पश्चात् सीमा शुल्क की आय में कुछ कमी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रति वर्ष कितनी कमी हुई है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त आदेश लागू होने के पश्चात् सोने का मूल्य डेढ़ गुना बढ़ गया है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सोने को बैंकों के माध्यम से बेचने का है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं, वास्तव में सामान्य सीमा शुल्कों की प्राप्तियाँ प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही हैं। स्वयं सोने पर शुल्क में वृद्धि प्रयत्न कमी होने का ती प्रश्न पैदा हो नहीं हीता क्योंकि सोने के आयात पर अब कई वर्षों से रोक लगी हुई है।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ग) जनवरी, 1963 में स्वर्ण नियंत्रण लागू होने के तुरन्त बाद मूल्य में, वस्तुतः, कुछ समय के लिए कमी आयी थी। आज सोने का मूल्य जनवरी, 1963 के मूल्य के मुकाबले निसंदेह अधिक है, लेकिन इसके कई कारण हैं, जैसे मांग और पूर्ति के नियम का प्रभाव पड़ना, तथा सभी वस्तुओं के मूल्य सूचकांक में आम तौर पर वृद्धि होना।

(घ) बैंकों की माफ़त सोना बेचने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

स्वर्णकार

4075. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रवाले :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नियमों को पारित किये जाने के बाद 2 लाख स्वर्णकारों के जीविकोपार्जन के साधनों पर बहुत प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा बेरोजगारी के कारण बहुत से स्वर्णकारों ने आत्महत्या कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो अब तक कितने स्वर्णकारों ने आत्महत्या की है तथा अब तक कितने स्वर्णकारों को रोजगार दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार स्वर्णकारों को भी वही सुविधाएँ देना चाहती है जो अन्य कुटीर उद्योगों की दी जाती है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) : यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि जनवरी, 1963 में स्वर्ण नियंत्रण लागू करने के कारण लगभग 2,70,000 स्वर्णकार प्रभावित हुए थे, क्योंकि ये स्वर्णकार पुराने आभूषणों से केवल 14 फीसद के आभूषण तैयार कर

मकते थे जैसा कि राज्य सभा में 28-8-1963 को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 280 के उत्तर में बताया गया है, 10 जनवरी 1963 और 19 अगस्त 1963 के बीच 17 स्वर्णकारों द्वारा आत्महत्या करने की खबर मिली थी मिनम्बर 1963 में भारत रक्षा (नवा मशीन) नियम, 1963 अधिसूचित किये गये थे। इसके परिणाम में 2,15,494 स्वर्णकारों ने प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त किये और इस प्रकार वे पुराने आभूषणों से उसी शुद्धता के नये आभूषण बनाने का काम दुबारा शुरू कर सके। इस रियायत के बाद इस तरह के स्वर्ण नियंत्रण के लागू रहने के कारण किसी स्वर्णकार के आत्महत्या करने अथवा मरने की सम्भावना नहीं रह गयी थी। इस रियायत के अतिरिक्त 1,00,942 स्वर्णकारों को वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों में बसने के लिए ऋण मंजूर किये गए हैं। बनाया जाता है कि 24,131 स्वर्णकारों को नियोजन कार्यालयों, आदि के माध्यम से वैकल्पिक रोजगार मिल चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रभावित स्वर्णकारों तथा उनके वस्त्रों की शिक्षा और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाओं के रूप में सहायता भी दी गयी थी।

(ग) दूसरा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता।

दिल्ली में अलैनिंग अस्पताल

4076. श्री राज गोपाल झालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अलैनिंग अस्पतालों की संख्या दिल्ली की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये अपर्याप्त है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या और अस्पताल खोलने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये अस्पताल कहाँ तथा कब खोले जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री)

(डा० भीपति चन्द्रसेखर) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार तीसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत इस क्षेत्र की चिकित्सा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए दिल्ली संघ क्षेत्र के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में लगभग 8000 पलंग थे जबकि 12000 पलंगों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया था।

(ख) मौजूदा सरकारी अस्पतालों में पलंगों की संख्या बढ़ाने तथा ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहाँ चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, अस्पताल खोलने के प्रश्न पर सरकार निरन्तर विचार करती आ रही है।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यदि धन उपलब्ध हुआ तो इन अस्पतालों में और पलंगों की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है जिसका व्योरा इस प्रकार है —

मफदरजग अस्पताल	395
विलिंगडन अस्पताल	360
इविन अस्पताल	48 दग्धरोगी वाइ के लिए पलंग।

जी० बी० पन्त अस्पताल 200

लेडी हाइंग मेडिकल कालेज

एवं अस्पताल 200

कलावती सरन बाल चिकित्सालय 42 बाल
चिकित्सा पलंग

नरेला और किलोकड़ी टी० बी०

रोगियों के लिए पृथक पलंग 75

मानसिक अस्पताल, माहदरा 100

हिन्दुराव अस्पताल 200

उप-नगर अस्पताल (कालकाजी,

मालवीय नगर और मोती

नगर) 50

पटेल नगर अस्पताल 30

यदि धन उपलब्ध हुआ तो पांच सौ पलंगों का एक अस्पताल पश्चिम दिल्ली में, दो सौ पलंगों का एक बच्चों का अस्पताल इंदिरा अस्पताल में और सौ पलंगों का एक अस्पताल किशनगंज क्षेत्र में खोलने का भी इस्ताव है।

योजना आयोग द्वारा इस्पात से बने फर्नीचर का खरीदा जाना

4077. श्री राज चरण क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने 1965-66 और 1966-67 में इस्पात का फर्नीचर खरीदा था हालांकि उनके पास लकड़ी का काफी फर्नीचर था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर कुल कितनी लागत आई और क्या क्या फर्नीचर खरीदा गया,

(ग) यह व्यय किमती अनुमति से किया गया;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि लेखा-परीक्षकों ने इस व्यय पर आपत्ति की है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

योजना, पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :
(क) अधिक कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए पर्याप्त लकड़ी का फर्नीचर उपलब्ध नहीं था। अतः निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय की हिदायतों के अनुसार 1965-66 और 1966-67 में इस्पात का फर्नीचर खरीदा गया।

(ख) दो वर्षों के दौरान खरीदे गये फर्नीचर की राशि 93,756 रुपये 15 पैसे हैं। फर्नीचर की मरदों की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [प्रस्तुतकाल में रज की नहीं। देखियें सभा LT-852/67]

(ग) सम्बन्धित खर्चों को स्वीकृत करने के लिये मजम अधिकारी की अनुमति से समय समय पर खरीदारियों की गई।

(घ) लेखा-परीक्षा ने इस्पात के फर्नीचर के खरीदने के बारे में कोई आपत्ति नहीं की। परन्तु उन्होंने मार्च 1966 में फुटकर व्ययों पर, जिनमें इस्पात का फर्नीचर एक मद है, अत्याधिक खर्चा करने की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया।

(ङ) जिन हालातों में खर्चा किया गया वे लेखा-परीक्षा को स्पष्ट कर दी गई। इसके बाद उन्होंने अभी तक कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की है।

सरकारी मुद्रणालयों के कम्पोज़िटर

4078. श्री राज चरण : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों में कम्पोज़िटरों के कितने वेतनक्रम (ग्रेड) हैं,

(ख) क्या प्रति-कुशल (ग्रेड 1) कम्पोज़िटर का पद पदोन्नति करके भरा जाता है या चयन करके भरा जाता है, और

(ग) उन में से कितने प्रतिभित पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित किये जाते हैं?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) दो ग्रेड अर्थात्,

(i) ग्रेड I

(ii) ग्रेड II.

(ख) ग्रेड I में पद उपयुक्तता के साथ बरिष्ठता के अनुसार पदोन्नति के द्वारा भरे जाते हैं।

(ग) वरिष्ठता के साथ पदोन्नति में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए पदों को प्रारक्षित करने के आदेश लागू नहीं होते।

Income-tax Liabilities of M.s. Aminchand Pyarelal Group of Industries

4079. Shri Rabi Ray;

Shri Madhu Limaye;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 417 on the 3rd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether in the light of the observations of the Public Accounts Committee in its Fiftieth Report that as a result of the favouritism shown by the Government the share of the Aminchand Pyarelal group of firms in the export and import trade of steel went up substantially, Government have made any assessment/reassessment of the Income-tax liabilities of the Aminchand Pyarelal group of companies for the years subsequent to 1958-59;

(b) if so, the assessment of tax liability for each year thereafter;

(c) how much of the income-tax assessed and reassessed for the years 1950-59 and the fine imposed has been recovered by Government;

(d) whether similar reassessment has been made for the period from 1950 to date in regard to the various other Companies and firms mentioned by the Public Accounts Committee in its Fiftieth Report;

(e) if so the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval): (a) to (f). The matter is being looked into. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey of Rann of Kutch for Oil

4080. Shri J. Sunder Lal: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has conducted any survey of the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat about availability of oil there; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No structural features of interest have been discovered so far.

देश में बाँवों के निर्माण के लिये अर्जित की गई भूमि

4081 श्री मोलानू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि, राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में बाँवों और नहरों का निर्माण करने के लिये 1948 से 1957 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई,

(ख) उपरोक्त भूमि में कृषि योग्य भूमि कितनी थी, और

(ग) इन बाँवों और नहरों के बन जाने से कृषि उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कृ० ल० राय) : (क) से (ग) बाँवों तथा नहरों को बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किमी भूमि का अर्जन सीधे नहीं किया है। सबद राज्य सरकारों और संघीय प्रदेश प्रशासनों द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिये भूमि अर्जित की गई है।

नहरों से सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि संबंधी उपज के पृथक् आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय के राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की पदनिवृत्ति के पश्चात् पुनर्नियुक्ति

4082. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसमें सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में सेवानिवृत्त हो के पश्चात् कितने राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी अप्रैल, 1965 और मार्च, 1967 की अवधि के बीच इस मंत्रालय के स्वशासी निकायों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में पुनः नियुक्त हुए;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय, उसमें सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में जून, 1967 और मार्च 1968 की अवधि के बीच कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के सेवानिवृत्त होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इनमें से ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनकी पुनर्नियुक्ति के प्रश्न पर मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग) जहां तक स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय का प्रश्न है सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

	राजपत्रित	अराजपत्रित
(क)	3	3
(ख)	9	5
(ग)	1	1

अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की मांग

4083. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की औसत मासिक मांग कितनी है;

(ख) इस राज्य का इस समय वितरण के लिये कितना मिट्टी का तेल दिया जा रहा है, और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश की मिट्टी के तेल की मांग का पूरी करने के लिये क्या याजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन, योजना तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघु रमैया) : (क) अप्रैल, 1966 में मार्च, 1967 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल का औसत वितर्य प्रतिमास 17,277 मीटरी टन था, जिसे वर्तमान मांग माना जा सकता है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रति मास 21,300 मीटरी टन का वर्तमान अडिस्टन मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

Fans in Class IV Employees' Quarters

4084. Shri Bai Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to instal ceiling fans in the quarters of Class IV employees of the Central Government living in Government colonies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fans have been installed in many of the quarters but without wings; and

(c) if so how long it will take to fix wings to the fans that have already been installed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh) (a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Ceiling fans complete in all respects, have been installed in the majority of 12432 type I quarters of Class IV employees in Delhi and the work in the remaining quarters is likely to be completed during the current financial year

Assessment of Income

4085. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma. Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) what is the total income assessed in all the taxable territories of India from professional fees and Brokerage Commission during the last two years and

(b) the expenses incurred by Government to collect this information

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deesai): (a) Government have no information

(b) Does not arise

मध्य प्रदेश को माता टीला बांध से बिजली की सप्लाई

4086. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार: क्या सिचार्ज और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965 में खर्च लगा दिये जाने तथा तारें लगा दी जाने के बावजूद मध्य प्रदेश को माताटिला बांध से बिजली की सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही

की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार माताटिला बांध से मध्य प्रदेश को ग्रीधतापूर्वक बिजली की सप्लाई करे ?

सिचार्ज और बिजुत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) श्री (ख) मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने मध्य प्रदेश में नेवारी स बरामागर तक 11 क० वी० पथ बनाया था, और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बड में कहा था कि वे नेवारी पर माताटिला बांध से बिजली की सप्लाई करें। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बाड ने इस प्रस्ताव का स्वीकार नहीं किया है क्योंकि (1) इस में उन का अनिश्चित परीक्षण लागत पर 11 क० वी० पथ का निमाण करना पड़ेगा, और (2) केन्द्रीय प्रादेशिक परिषद की सिफारिशों के अनुसार जिन्हें दोनों राज्यों ने स्वीकार किया है, माताटिला बिजली से मध्य प्रदेश में हिस्स का माताटिला बिजली केन्द्र के 11 क० वी० टर्मिनल पर सप्लाई किया जाना है। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बाड की इच्छा के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बाड माताटिला की बिजली का इस समय दो स्थलों नामश सामी और माताटिला, में सप्लाई कर रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बाड की इस प्रार्थना पर विचार कर रही है कि उन्हे तब से तथा अन्य दो स्थलों में माताटिला का बिजली सप्लाई की जाये।

Central Government Employees in Bihar

4087. Shri Ramavtar Shastri:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees working in the State of Bihar have submitted a four-point memorandum to the Prime Minister in view of the catastrophic famine conditions in the State;

(b) whether the demands include
(i) supply of 12 Ozs ration on par with the State Government employees, (ii) grant of ex-gratia Famine Relief, (iii) grant of advance of 3 months' pay recoverable in 36 instalments, and (iv) suspension of all recoveries from the salaries of employees till the situation improves,

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(d) the steps which Government contemplate to take in order to mitigate the suffering of the famine stricken employees and workers of the Central Government working in Bihar?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) and (d) It is hoped that the State Government would take action to remove the disparity in the ration scales. The Central Government have sanctioned an advance of three months' pay, subject to a maximum of Rs 500, recoverable in 24 equal monthly instalments, to non-gazetted Central Government employees posted in seventeen districts of Bihar affected by drought. The concession is also admissible to employees, who hail from such areas but are posted outside, if their families continue to reside in the affected areas. The other two demands mentioned in items (ii) and (iv) of part (b) have also been considered but it has not been found possible to agree to them.

बम्बई में सोने के तस्कर व्यापारी

4088. श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री प्र० म० सोलंकी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बम्बई के सीमाशुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने 13 जून, 1967 को सोने के तस्कर व्यापारियों का एक विरोह

पकड़ा था जिसमें बहुत से प्रतिष्ठित व्यापारी भी शामिल थे,

(ख) क्या यह भी पता लगा है कि उन गिराह के पास माटर गाड़िया मकान तथा टेलीफोन है,

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उस गिराह में कौन कौन से लोग पकड़े गये हैं तथा उनमें निष्ठित व्यापारियों के नाम क्या हैं

(घ) क्या इस गिराह की जिन माटर गाड़ियों मकानों तथा टेलीफोन का पता लगा है उन्हें जेल कर लिया गया है और

(ङ) क्या मानव तस्करी व्यापार का राकने के लिये सरकार को आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) . (क) 13 जून 1967 का सीमाशुल्क विभाग बम्बई में चोरी छिपे सोना लाने से जाने वालों का एक गिराह पकड़ा जिसमें कई व्यापारी भी शामिल थे। 13 जून 1967 का ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं हुआ।

(ख) इस गिराह के कुछ सदस्यों के पास फ्लैट, आफिस मोटरकार और टेलीफोन है।

(ग) अभी तक पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों के नाम ये हैं —

1. चिमनलाल नारायणजी जाधवी
2. भेरूलाल उदयचन्द
3. भवरलाल सावलचन्द बाफना
4. रजब अली हीरजी मेघानी
5. मदनलाल नानकचन्द शर्मा
6. मयद अहमद हुसैन बाबा मिया
7. ममरचमल फूलचन्द शाह
8. हीरा लाल हरचन्द शाह
9. महेन नानजी ठक्कर

10. व्यसकर प्रभाकर पट्टा

11. प्रबुधकर प्रहमद, श्री

12. अश्विन मोहनलाल गांधी

इनमें से प्रथम नौ व्यक्ति बम्बई के तिष्ठित व्यापारी हैं।

(घ) दो मोटर कारें पकड़ी गई हैं। सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम में मकानों और टेलीफोनो के अधिग्रहण की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ङ) माल तथा मोने के तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिये की गई मुख्य-मुख्य कार्य-बाहियों के बारे में एक विवरण-पत्र सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

चाही छिने माल लाने ले जाने को रोकने के लिए जा महत्वपूर्ण उपाय अपनाये गये हैं वे ये हैं। सूचना का बाकायदा संग्रहण। उसका अनुशीलन, मदिग्ध जलयानों तथा वायुयानों को ठीक तरीके से खाना-पानाशी, समुद्री किनारों तथा भू-सीमाओं के उन भागों की गश्त, जहां में चोरी छिपे माल लाया ले जाया जा सकता है, और उचित मामलों में विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय के अनिवार्य मुकदमों चलाए जाने। विधान के क्षेत्र में सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम में अब अदालतों द्वारा कैद की ज्यादा भारी सजा की व्यवस्था है। माना, हीरे तथा रत्न या पकड़े जाने के मामले में सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम में यह भी व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है कि माल तस्करी में नही लाया गया होने का प्रमाण देने की जिम्मेदारी उन व्यक्तियों पर डाल दी गयी है जिनके पास में माल पकड़ा गया हो। जो महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक उपाय किये गये हैं उनमें से दो मुख्य उपाय ये हैं। (i) फारस की खाड़ी के क्षेत्र में प्रचलित भारतीय करेंसी नोटों के स्थान पर 1959 में एक विशेष मुद्रा का प्रचलन करना, क्योंकि पुराने नोट अक्सर सोने के सेन-देनो के लिये इस्तेमाल करने का सामान साधन बने हुए थे, तथा (ii) स्वयं निर्वहन का लागू किया जाना।

Extension of time to contractors

4089. Shri Lobe Prabhu: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is the general practice to grant extensions of time for the completion of contracts;

(b) if so, whether it increases the cost of the contract; and

(c) whether the extensions are due to miscalculations of time or for any other reasons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh; (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drinking water supply scheme in Bangalore city

4090. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme envisaged by Government of India to provide grant or loan to Bangalore City Corporation in Mysore State to improve drinking water facilities in Bangalore City;

(b) if so, the nature of the help envisaged by Government of India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar) (a) Yes

(b) The Scheme is eligible for 100 per cent loan from the Government of India which is the pattern of Central assistance for the Water Supply Schemes under the Urban Phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Section Officers to Selection Grade under 2nd Pay Commission's recommendations

4991. Shri M. L. Sondhl: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission had recommended a Selection Grade for the Section Officers, CPWD (Building and Road and Electrical side) who could not be promoted in the Assistant Engineer's grade because of the inadequate outlet;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have created/converted 94 posts of Section Officers into Selection Grade Posts with effect from 1-7-59 in view of the Pay Commission's recommendations;

(c) whether it is a fact that 94 persons have been performing the duties of Selection Grade Section Officers since its creation/conversion i.e. 1-7-59; and

(d) if so, why these persons are being paid the salary of the Selection Grade w.e.f. 3-10-63 and not w.e.f. 1-7-59 i.e. the date conversion of the posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). There is no difference in the duties performed by Section Officers in the Ordinary or the Selection Grade. All the Section Officers working as such, and not merely 94, have been performing the duties of Section Officers since the 1st July, 1959. Until the 3rd October, 1963 no pay higher than the substantive pay was admissible on an officiating appointment to a Selection Grade post which did not involve assumption of duties or responsibilities of greater importance. This rule was relaxed with effect from the 3rd October, 1963 and hence Section Officers appointed to officiate in the Selection Grade are being paid the salary of the Selection Grade with effect from 3rd October, 1963.

Excise Duty on Paints and Varnishes

4992. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of Central Excise duty per litre in respect of varnishes/paints enamel irrespective of their cost or quality is the same;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cost of varnishes produced by big manufacturers is higher than that of small scale manufacturers and thus the same rate of excise works to the detriment of the interests of the small manufacturers;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from small-scale paints and varnishes manufacturers of Amritsar against this discrimination, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price of varnish depends on a number of factors including the cost of raw materials, process of manufacture and the quality of the final product. Lower effective rates of duty have been prescribed in respect of varnishes cleared by manufacturers whose output of all varnishes and blacks for a financial year does not exceed 450 kilolitres.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Since the small-scale manufacturers are required to pay duty at lower rates than the big manufacturers, there is no discrimination against the small-scale manufacturer, and consequently the question of taking steps does not arise.

Excise Duty on Paints and Varnishes

4993. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exemption limit from the levy of Con-

tral Excise duty on paints and varnishes in respect of factories established before July, 1963 and whose total annual production did not exceed fifty metric tonnes or fifty kilo litres of varnishes, has been withdrawn,

(b) if so, whether as a consequence of this, most of the small scale paints and varnishes manufacturing units have been wiped out, resulting in large scale unemployment,

(c) whether Government have received any representation from small scale manufacturers of Amritsar in this respect, and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon and the other steps taken by Government to help these small scale manufacturers?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deesai): (a) Yes, Sir. What has actually been done is that the slab concessional rates so far applicable to such factories have been replaced by concessional slab rates that are applicable to the units established on or after the 8th July, 1963.

(b) No such report has been received by Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The small-scale manufacturers are required even now to pay duty at rates lower than those applicable to large scale manufacturers, and no further action is contemplated at present.

मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कॉलेज में अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के लिये स्कांशों का आरक्षण

4094. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कॉलेज, नई दिल्ली में

अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये 156 स्थान सुरक्षित हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रवेश पाने के इच्छुक अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थी को ससद् सदस्य भववा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी पर प्रभावित भववा उसका सम्बन्धी होना चाहिये, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति बन्धु शेर): (क) कालिज की 125 सीटों में से 15 प्रतिशत सीटें अनुसूचित जाति के उन विद्यार्थियों के लिये प्रारक्षित हैं जो दिल्ली के निवासी हैं और जिन्होंने दिल्ली बोर्ड की हायर-सेकण्डरी परीक्षा या दिल्ली केन्द्र से कोई ऐसी परीक्षा जो हायर-सेकण्डरी के बराबर है या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की प्री-मेडिकल परीक्षा पास की हो।

(ख) और (ग). अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिये जो स्वयं दिल्ली के निवासी हैं ऐसा कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। तथापि वे छात्र जो दिल्ली में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पुत्र/पुत्रिया तथा/भववा पूर्णतया निर्भर भाई/बहिन भववा ससद् सदस्यों के पुत्र/पुत्रिया तथा पूर्णतया निर्भर भाई/बहिन भी दिल्ली निवासियों के बराबर समझे जाते हैं।

मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कॉलेज में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के लिये स्कांशों का आरक्षण

4095. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कॉलेज में अनुसूचित

जाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिये 158 स्थान तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के विद्यार्थियों के लिये 52 स्थान सुरक्षित हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो 1958 से अब तक प्रति वर्ष दाखिल होने वाले उपरोक्त जातियों के विद्यार्थियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है, और

(ग) यदि दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों से कोटा पूरा नहीं होता तो क्या अन्य राज्यों के विद्यार्थियों को दाखिल करने की कोई व्यवस्था है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० भोवर्षि चन्द्रशेखर) (क) इस कालेज में 125 सीटों में से 15 प्रतिशत सीटें अनुसूचित जातियों के तथा 5 प्रतिशत सीटें अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उन छात्रों के लिए आरक्षित हैं जो दिल्ली के निवासी हैं तथा जिन्होंने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की प्री-मेडिकल परीक्षा अथवा दिल्ली बोर्ड की हायर सेकण्डरी परीक्षा या दिल्ली केन्द्र से हायर सेकण्डरी के समकक्ष कोई अन्य परीक्षा पास की हो।

(ख) 1958 से 1961 तक अनुसूचित जाति का कोई छात्र इस कालेज में दाखिल नहीं हुआ। 1962-63 से आगे अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को मिले दाखिलों की संख्या तथा उनका प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है -

वर्ष	दाखिल हुए छात्रों की संख्या	दाखिलों का प्रतिशत
1962-63	3	3 प्रतिशत
1963	6	4.8 प्रतिशत
1964-65	9	7.2 प्रतिशत
1965-66	5	4 प्रतिशत
1966-67	5	4 प्रतिशत

1958 से किसी भी वर्ष में अनुसूचित जन जातियों का कोई छात्र इस मेडिकल कालेज में दाखिल नहीं हुआ। इसका कारण

या तो ऐसे छात्रों का अभाव अथवा उनके पास दाखिले के लिए अपेक्षित आवश्यक योग्यताओं का न होना है।

(ग) जी नहीं। यदि सभी आरक्षित सीटों पर दाखिले के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के छात्र उपलब्ध न हो तो वे खाली सीटें दूसरे छात्रों को दे दी जाती हैं।

Indian made Thermometers

4096. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian made Thermometer is not guaranteed for its accuracy, and

(b) if so the steps taken to ensure that it is of requisite standard?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr S. Chandrasekhar): (a) The following three units manufacturing clinical thermometers are registered under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act and each clinical thermometer that is being sold by these manufacturers is guaranteed for its accuracy

1 Jintan Clinical Thermometer Mfg Co, Surendranagar (Gujarat)

2 Hicks Thermometer Co, Brooklands, Mussoorie

3 National Instruments Ltd Jadavpur, Calcutta-32

Besides these, there are a number of other manufacturers in the Small Scale Sector and it is understood that these manufacturers also offer guarantee about quality

(b) The Indian Standards Institution have drawn up standards for clinical thermometers and with a view to achieving rigorous quality control, a provision is being introduced in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, whereby clinical thermometers not bearing Indian Standards Institution

certification mark will be subject to licensing in accordance with the provisions of the said rules.

Drying up of Jamuna

**4097. Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Raj Deo Singh:**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the river Jamuna is drying gradually specially this year;

(b) whether due to this, there is scarcity of water in some parts of Delhi or New Delhi; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken for obtaining sufficient supply of water through any other source?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No. The discharge of River Yamuna at Delhi falls every summer and this summer is not an exception.

(b) No.

(c) Sufficient supply is being obtained through the Indri Escape with the good offices of the Government of Haryana.

Government Quarters of Punchkuin Road, New Delhi

**4098. Shri Virbhadr Singh:
Shri Y. P. Mandal:
Shri Pratap Singh:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quarters in Block 85 at Punchkuin Road, New Delhi, which had been previously vacated for demolition, have been reallocated by the Directorate of Estates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quarters are in a most dilapidated condition and are also lacking in basic amenities such as water and electricity; and

(c) if so, the reason for their reallocation and the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). These quarters are in the D.I.Z. area and according to the Master Plan for Delhi it has already been decided that the area should be re-developed, demolition and reconstruction work being done in convenient phases depending on availability of funds. In the first phase, 811 quarters in Block 85 were demolished and 720 type I quarters were built at the site. In the next phase, a number of other quarters in this Block were also earmarked for demolition and were accordingly vacated. However in view of the Pakistani aggression in 1965 it was decided to reduce the expenditure consequent on the difficult financial position. It was accordingly decided to make these quarters habitable for another two to three years by carrying out immediate essential repairs. The water supply position is being improved by providing some additional water taps. There is no electricity and there is no provision for providing the same as it is felt that it will not be worthwhile to incur expenditure on this account for a short period.

Revision of Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4099. Shri P. R. Thakur: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pointed out in his 10th and 12th Reports, the impossibility of properly examining the various proposals for revision of the Lists of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the absence of 'basic data' about the socio-economic conditions of these people;

(b) whether he suggested that no Departmental Committee would serve the purpose until 'scientific sample

surveys' are conducted and definite criteria are worked out;

(c) whether he recommended the setting up of a high level Committee of experts and other representatives for a very thorough and detailed study for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the reason for appointing an Advisory Committee of officials (Lokur Committee) to do the job in spite of the aforesaid recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) to (d). Yes; Government have taken into consideration all the relevant factors including the views of the Commissioner before appointing the Advisory Committee.

Lokur Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4100. Shri P. R. Thakur: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the Lokur Committee had named certain communities which prima facie appear to be sufficiently advanced, to justify their exclusion from the existing lists, even though according to the Committee itself an intensive survey was necessary to ascertain the social, educational and economic progress made by each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from time to time; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) The Lokur Committee did not recommend the exclusion of any community on the ground that the community was sufficiently advanced.

(b) Does not arise.

1045 (A) LSD-7.

Lokur Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4101. Shri P. R. Thakur: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the Lokur Committee has expressed itself against the scheduling of displaced persons from East Pakistan, who are settled outside West Bengal but belong to the communities treated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal;

(b) whether any detailed and systematic survey or investigation was ever undertaken to substantiate the Committee's observation that caste distinction in the case of these persons is practically non-existent;

(c) whether Government are conscious of the adverse repercussions of the steps proposed by the Lokur Committee on the entire programme of rehabilitation of these people outside West Bengal; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay down that a person belonging to a Schedule Caste or Tribe moving to another State where his caste/tribe is not scheduled, will continue to be treated as a Scheduled Caste/Tribes person at least for one generation, as recommended by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Eighth Report?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) and (b). The relevant portion from the Lokur Committee Report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-853/67].

(c) The whole question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still under consideration.

(d) No.

Hoarded Gold and Currency

4102. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of hoarded gold and currency seized during the period from 1965 to 1967 so far, year-wise?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House as early as possible.

नई दिल्ली की सरकारी बस्तियों में स्वयंसेवकों के नामों को बदलना

4103. श्री राम सिंह शरदवाला :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार फ्लैट स्वयंसेवर, ओ० सी० चिनमरिया, निकल्मन स्वयंसेवर, बेयड रोड, हेस्टिंग्स रोड तथा टेलर स्वयंसेवर जैसे नामों को बदल कर उनके स्थान पर भारतीय नाम रखने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान की सिफारिशों के अनुसार डी० आई० जेड० एरिया को पुनर्बिकसित करना है। वर्तमान सभी क्वार्टर गिरा दिये जायेंगे, तथा नये क्वार्टर प्रणाली (फ्लैट) में बनेंगे। इस प्रक्रिया में वर्तमान स्वयंसेवर समाप्त हो जायेंगे। अतएव तब तक वर्तमान नामों, जिनका कि प्रयोग पिछले 30 से अधिक वर्षों में किया जाता रहा है, के परिवर्तन पर विचार करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

सड़कों के नामकरण का सम्बन्ध स्थायी निकाय (लोकल बॉडी) से है।

Parity between Living Standards of Rural and Urban Population

4104. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to bring parity between the living standard of rural and urban population in the country during the last one year;

(b) the details thereof with the results achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Better living standards of rural people can be brought about by ensuring increase in agricultural production, growth of industries manufacturing inputs for agriculture, Village and Small Industries, development of Transport and making available electric power for agricultural purposes. Programmes such as agricultural development and allied programmes, rural electrification, rural communications, rural works, primary and secondary education, primary health centres, family planning, backward classes and backward areas, etc. which have been given priority are calculated to promote the interest of rural population. The details of these programmes will be found in the 'Annual Plan for 1966-67'.

It is difficult to estimate the results which accrue in a single year but, in a few years, these programmes will help to remove the disparity between living standards in the rural and urban areas.

(c) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of Ayurvedic Graduates

4105. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Central Government to prescribe uniform pay scales for Ayurvedic Graduates in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The fixation of pay scales for the State Services is a matter for decision by the State Governments

Development of Delhi

4106. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was recently held between the Home Minister, Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and Chief Ministers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to consider the question of development of colonies in the Capital region;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the meeting; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to implement the decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Yes. However the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh could not attend the meeting.

(b) and (c). It was agreed that future haphazard growth of residential and industrial colonies should be checked and regulated so that the planned development of the area was not jeopardised. It was necessary to preserve an inviolable "green belt" between the urbanisable limits of

Delhi and the ring towns in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh so as to avoid conurbation, continuous urban sprawl and ribbon development along the highways.

Allocation of Funds for Punjab Government

4107. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have asked for more funds from the Centre further for 1967-68,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Yes, sir The State Government approached the Central Government for additional Central assistance of Rs 6 crores for the State's Annual Plan 1967-68

(c) The request of the State Government could not be acceded to as no unallocated amount was available out of which additional assistance could be made available to the State Government

Industries Allotted to U.P. In Fourth Plan

4108 Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the major industries which have been allotted to U.P. in the public sector in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the contemplated net investment on these projects?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-854/67].

उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा दान में दिया गया धन

4109. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ सहकारी बैंकों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्त के जन्म दिवस निधि में 1 लाख 28 हजार रुपये का भण्डान दिया था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो किस नियम के अन्तर्गत इतनी बड़ी राशि दी गई थी और क्या सहकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी बैंक इस तरह दे सकने के अधिकारी हैं,

(ग) यदि हा, तो वे कितनी राशि तक दान दे सकते हैं, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भीरारजी बेसाई) : (क) और (घ). सहकारी बैंकों का प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही किये जाने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

(ख) और (ग). सहकारी बैंक चन्दा दे सकते हैं या नहीं और दे सकते हैं तो कितना, वे बातें सम्बन्ध राज्यों में सहकारी समितियों के सम्बन्ध में लागू कानून के उपबन्धों द्वारा नियंत्रित होती हैं। जहाँ तक बैंकिंग कम्पनियों का सम्बन्ध है, वे समवाय अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन रहते हुए, राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष या राष्ट्रीय रक्षा के प्रयोजनों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मजूर मुद्रा कियो अन्य कोष में, धर्मार्थ कोष और ऐसे अन्य कोषों में, जिनका सीधा सम्बन्ध

कम्पनी के काम काज या उसके कर्मचारियों के कल्याण से न हो, और किसी राजनीतिक दल या व्यक्ति या संस्था को राजनीतिक प्रयोजनों के लिये चन्दा दे सकती है। राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष या ऐसे ही अन्य कोषों में चन्दा देने की कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है; अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये, चन्दे की रकम किसी भी वित्तीय वर्ष में 25,000 रुपये या उसके ठीक पहले के तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के औसत वास्तविक (नेट) लाभ के 5 प्रतिशत तक, इनमें जो भी अधिक हो, सीमित है, सिवाय इसके कि धर्मार्थ और अन्य कोषों के लिये, इस सीमा को शेयर-होल्डरों की सामान्य सभा द्वारा बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

Import of Basic Petroleum Items

4110. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all the private firm who approached his Ministry for getting import licences for importing basic petroleum items in 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the number of applications received and the names of firms whose applications were rejected and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghun Ramalal): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Survey by O. & N.G.C. for Natural Gas

4111. Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the areas surveyed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission so far and the reports given by them about the availability of natural gas;

(b) the number of places so far located as reserves of Natural gas and how many of them would be economical to explore; and

(c) the progress made so far towards marketing of the natural gas in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) Geological and geophysical surveys have been carried out by the ONGC in the following sedimentary basins:

- (i) Cambay and Cutch basins of Gujarat
- (ii) Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan
- (iii) Alluvial plains of Punjab, U.P. and Bihar
- (iv) South-West Bengal
- (v) Brahmaputra Valley of Assam
- (vi) Tripura and Cachar hills of Assam
- (vii) Mahanadi delta of Orissa
- (viii) Godavari-Krishna delta of Andhra Pradesh
- (ix) Cauvery basin of Madras
- (x) Coastal area of Kerala
- (xi) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Geological conditions favourable for the occurrence of gas have been reported by the field parties in Assam, Gujarat, Cauvery basin and Punjab.

(b) In sixteen locations natural gas is known to exist either alone or in association with oil. Of these, two locations have been explored fully. Further exploration is required in other areas.

(c) Gas from Ankleshwar is being supplied to the Thermal Power Station at Uttaran and to the Gujarat State Fertiliser Factory. It is also proposed to supply this gas to the Baroda Municipal Corporation and to industries in Baroda. Gas from the Cambay field is being supplied to the Thermal Power Station at Dhuvaran. In Assam, gas is being supplied

for power generation and will be supplied shortly for the production of fertiliser.

Vasectomy Operations in Rajasthan

4112. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vasectomy operations performed in Rajasthan since January, 1966;

(b) the number of loops inserted; and

(c) whether the prevalent shortage of Doctors in Rajasthan is slowing down the progress of Family Planning work in that State?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). For the period from January, 1966 to April, 1967 the number of Vasectomy operations performed and IUCDs inserted in Rajasthan are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| (1) Vasectomy operations— | 7,126 |
| (2) IUCDs inserted— | 21,119 |

(c) Yes.

U.N. Assistance for Four New Projects

4113. Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bedbrata Barua:
Shri K. P. Singh Dev:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations have recently announced the assistance of 4 million's dollars for four new development projects of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In June, 1967 the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme allocated a sum of \$ 4,248,600 to meet the foreign exchange costs in respect of foreign expert services, training facilities for training of Indians abroad and purchase of foreign equipment and other miscellaneous expenses for the projects the broad details of which are given below:

1. *Advanced Vocation Training Institute, Calcutta (\$ 1,051,200)*—The Institute will provide classrooms, workshops, laboratories a library and other suitable facilities for advanced industrial vocational training courses in subjects like foundry, heat treatment, welding and machine maintenance for skilled craftsmen. In addition to its training activities, the Institute will develop new training methods and techniques, curricula and teaching materials

2. *Establishment of a Tool Room Centre at Hyderabad (\$961,500)*—The Institute would train personnel in tool, die and mould making, provide advisory services to small-scale industries, including assistance in designing and developing machine tools and recommend measures to standardize components of dies, jigs and other tools. The Institute will also undertake production, on a limited basis of dies, jigs, fixtures, gauges, etc.

3. *National Apprenticeship Scheme (\$ 1140,500)*—The purpose of this project is to establish central technical services and four regional apprenticeship headquarters in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in order to train apprenticeship advisers, surveyors, training officers, instructors, and other technical staff required for the expansion of country's apprenticeship scheme.

4. *Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur (\$ 1,095,400)*—The project would develop and demonstrate improved methods of grain storage and train personnel in this field with the

broad objective of reducing present losses and wastage in food grains.

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन
(प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

4114. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या बिल मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1966 के अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2281 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उस मामले की जिसमें यह शिकायत की गई थी कि मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा सरकारी ठेको से आयकर का अपवंचन करने के लिये अपने कर्मचारियों से कोरी रसीदों पर हस्ताक्षर करवा लिये जाते हैं और बाद में उन में बड़ी-बड़ी रकमें भर दी जाती है, तथा लाभ को घटाने के लिये झूठी 'खरीदें' दिखाई जाती हैं, आयकर विभाग द्वारा जांच करवा ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योस क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच कब तक पूरी की जायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). पूछ-ताछ चल रही है।

(ग) पूछ-ताछ सीधे ही पूरी होने की आशा है।

बैलैंस प्रोरियन्स टिम्बर ट्रेंडिंग कारपोरेशन
(प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड द्वारा करायबंजन

4115. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1966 के भूताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 2284 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने उस मामले की जांच की है जिसके अन्तर्गत बम्बई स्थित मैसर्स प्रोरियन्स टिम्बर ट्रेंडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड ने सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड से ऋण लेने के उद्देश्य से अपनी ही किसी एक फर्म को 3 रुपये प्रति किलो की दर से एक विशेष किस्म के कागज की बिर्फी अपने बहीखाते में दिखाई थी और उसी खास किस्म के कागज की अन्य फर्मों को आधी दर पर बेच कर इस कारपोरेशन ने आयकर का अपवचन करने की दृष्टि से इस रकम की आधी राशि अपने बहीखाते में दिखाई और इस प्रकार एक ओर तो इस कारपोरेशन ने बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त किया और दूसरी ओर कर का अपवचन किया,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). मामले की जांच पड़ताल अभी भी चल रही है।

12.17 hrs.

RE. EXPUNCTIONS FROM
PROCEEDINGS DATED
23-6-67

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 380, 381 और 349 के अन्तर्गत मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has announced that he is back in town.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह तो लोगों को पहले ही मालूम हो गया था। मैं ने आप की एक खत लिखा था।

Mr. Speaker: About what subject?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहाँ पर 23 जून को डा० धर्म तेजा के सम्बन्ध में जो बहस हुई थी, उस में से कुछ शब्द निकाल दिये गये थे।

Mr. Speaker: That matter is not before the House now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सदन के सामने जब एक विषय खरम ही चुका है और दूसरा विषय आप लाने वाले थे, उस वक्त मैं आप के सामने यह सवाल लाना चाहता हूँ कि जी शब्द मेरी बहस से निकाले गए हैं, उन को आप वापस कार्यवाही में लायें, क्योंकि उनको निकालना बहुत ही अनुचित था और मेरे सामने इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय . कल मधु लिमये साहब ने इस विषय के बारे में.....

My Hindi is bad; so, I shall say it in English. Shri Madhu Limaye did mention about it. But I consulted the

[Mr. Speaker]

rules. When a presiding officer gives a ruling, the next gentleman who sits in the Chair cannot rescind everything that has been said by the previous presiding officer. If afterwards a case comes, my ruling may be different. But if the next presiding officer goes on rescinding what the previous presiding officer has done, that will not be good.

Yesterday, I had said that. Therefore, the point of order was answered yesterday, when Shri Madhu Limaye had raised it. Unfortunately, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was not here in this House at that time. I do not think that I have the authority to rescind what the other presiding officer, whoever he may be, has done. But my ruling about that has been given already yesterday; even if it be something relating to a matter which is sub judice, the Chair can stop the Member from proceeding with his speech, but there is no question of rescinding the order or expunging it. No rules give me the authority to rescind the earlier order, or expunge what had been permitted by a previous presiding officer.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपके सामने जो प्रार्थना रख रहा हूँ, वह यह नहीं है कि आप उपाध्यक्ष जी के प्रादेश को बदल दीजिए। मैं आप के सामने केवल यह प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि जो शब्द निकाल दिए गये हैं, उन को आप वापस लायें, क्योंकि आप देखिये कि इस कुर्सी पर कितने अध्यक्ष बैठते हैं? —कम से से कम पाँच छ. अध्यक्ष बैठते हैं। अगर यह नियम लेंगे कि किसी अध्यक्ष ने कोई प्रादेश दिया है, उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं हो सकता, तब तो ही सकता है कि यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा बैठा हो जिसका कि नम्बर शायद दो साल के बाद आवे या दो महीने के बाद आवे, तब तो फिर सारी कार्यवाही गलत हो जायेगी। इसलिये सुबह का वक्त ही ऐसा वक्त है,

जब कि हम इन सब चीजों पर निर्णय कर सकते हैं कि क्या कोई कार्यवाही उचित थी या अनुचित थी। अगर केवल दो अध्यक्ष होते—आप और उपाध्यक्ष जी—तब तो जो आपने कहा वह शायद सही हो सकता था, लेकिन जब कि पाँच-पाँच, सात-सात अध्यक्ष हैं, तब आप को यह बात बदलनी पड़ेगी और सुबह के वक्त आपको सोचना पड़ेगा...

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what is the issue before the House about which we can begin a discussion like this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप देखिये, इशू है। इस मामले में कि.....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. This matter was raised yesterday. I gave a ruling also. Unfortunately, he was not here. If you begin to discuss like this everyday some subject or the other, I do not know where it will lead us to. If he is not satisfied with what I said yesterday, he could have got the information from Shri Madhu Limaye. Even if what was done in this case was slightly different from what I had said yesterday, there must be some procedure followed in these matters. Suppose one Member or the other were to raise some such matter like this everyday and we go on discussing it, where will it lead us to? There is a method of raising these things. I have no objection to a Member raising any subject. He has a right to do so. But there is a method.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप शायद भूल गये हैं। आप मेहरबानी करके जो पत्र मैंने आपको 24 जून को लिखा है, उस के आखिरी.....

Mr. Speaker: I know. Let him wait for the reply.

श्री जयु लिंगदे : वे तो पुनर्विचार के लिये कह रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Even if I am legally permitted to do it, let me consider it. I do not know whether it is within my rights to expunge what was permitted by another presiding officer or to bring back to life what was expunged under the orders of the then presiding officer. Either way, I have to look into it. Let me examine it.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है,
आप बोझ सा उम को सोच लीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Oh, yes.

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION REGARDING MARKET LOANS FLOATED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN 1967-68

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Ministry of Finance Notification No F.4(14)-W&M/67 published in Gazette of India, dated the 28th June, 1967, regarding Market Loans floated by the Central Government in 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-813/67].

PUNJAB REORGANIZATION (APPORTIONMENT OF LOSSES OF RECONSTITUTED CORPORATIONS) RULES, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Punjab Reorganization (Apportionment of Losses of Reconstituted Corporations) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 2068 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 97 of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-814/67].

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 937 published in

Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1967, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-815/67].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944,—

- (i) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 886 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967.

- (ii) The Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 887 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-816/67].

- (4) A copy of 'Errata' to the Economic Survey, 1966-67 laid on the Table on the 24th May, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-817/67].

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND ONGC

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramasiah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Agreement under section 42 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, between the Government of India and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-818/67].

12.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1967-68 —contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce along with the cut motions moved.

[Mr. Speaker]

We have taken 1 hour and 20 minutes, leaving 5 hours and 40 minutes.

Shri M. Sudarsanam (Narasaraopet): Mr. Speaker, Sir, although more than a year has passed since the rupee was devalued, I do not think that the expectations in terms of increase in exports from it have been materialised. In fact, we are nowhere near the solution of the problem created by our balance of payments position. I am aware that several factors which are beyond human control such as drought conditions in many parts of our country have brought us into this position. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. Yesterday, when the hon. Member, Shri Dhillon, was in the Chair, Shri M. Amersey was making his maiden speech and while doing so he was consulting his copious notes frequently. Unfortunately, the Chair then interrupted him and made some remarks with the result that his speech was disrupted and delayed. I would like to know whether that ruling has now been changed so as to permit the hon. Member who is on his legs to read his speech.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of any ruling on this.

Shri D. N. Tiwary rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is no clarification necessary for this. I do not know what the ruling was. But when new Members consult their notes, we should be a little more considerate. No ruling here. Nobody can read his speech. That ruling is there, the rules are there, but you must be a little more sympathetic. I do not know what ruling was given yesterday by whom. The ruling is clear, that ruling cannot be changed, but what I say is we should be sympathetic.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): If it is a maiden speech, the convention arrived at unanimously is that he must be allowed. And yesterday, against that convention, he was pre-

vented. Not only maiden speech, even other speeches, if he reads I have no objection at all.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know anything about it, who was prevented, by whom.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): He was interrupted, but he was allowed to continue.

Mr. Speaker: As Mr. Madi Sudarsanam is being interrupted, in a similar way, perhaps he was interrupted.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): By the Chair.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): He was allowed to read.

Mr. Speaker: He may go on.

Shri M. Sudarsanam: I am aware that certain factors which are beyond human control such as drought conditions in many parts of the country were responsible for our debacle in the export front.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): May I submit that even if it is a maiden speech, a member can consult his notes, but when a member goes on reading out just as a school boy reads out an essay in a school seminar. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It takes some time for him to consult it and read one sentence and look up. The hon. Member may also cut short and skip over. Because he is a new Member, we must help him. You do not know the rules perhaps. You are not allowed to read prepared speeches. You can consult notes. You consult your speech and try to do something which is more interesting than reading the whole speech.

Shri M. Sudarsanam: Nearly 80 per cent of our exports are agro-based. For instance, the export of jute manufactures, cotton textiles, spices and other commodities are all dependent upon adequate production and substantial export surpluses. In addition,

in the case of jute manufactures and tea the burden of export duties in our country is assisting other countries to increase their production and export. That is unfortunate, in the case of cotton textiles, it is one of inadequacy of production at home and suitable measures for assistance for promoting exports.

At present a new situation has emerged consequent on the West Asian crisis. In the short run, there is greater need to make Indian goods competitive, inasmuch as even the temporary closure of the Suez Canal and the existing various other factors will lead to a cost push in India. On the export front, costs have to be kept down in line with prices ruling in the world markets. Therefore, a fresh look at the burdens of export duties and of segregating all tax elements from exports is imperative. There is no escape from devising export assistance measures in a more simplified form than they exist at present.

I wonder whether it is not worthwhile devising a simple scheme of offering to the exporters a certain percentage of their export earnings, for use in the importation of any but banned items. Once this principle is accepted, it would generate a certain type of competition which would equalise the varying premia now obtaining on import replenishments that are given for some export products. Again, it is incumbent that direct tax incentives should be re-introduced.

12.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

In the long run, exports can go up only through sustained efforts in increasing the supply of goods, creation of proper export infra-structure, lowering of costs and streamlining of procedures for granting cash assistance and drawback facilities etc. Businessmen have also to be encouraged to explore foreign markets fully.

An important factor standing in the way of increasing exports is the high freight rates. Indian engineering goods are facing still competition in the European and American markets because of this burden of high freight. Then there are a number of other defects as for instance that there is no systematic study of consumer preferences. We are trying to bulldoze the consumer into buying goods which we are manufacturing here in India. There is also a lack of aggressive salesmanship because of inadequacy of foreign exchange even for business trips. The working of the Commercial Attaches is unbusiness-like and the imprint of traditional bureaucratic approach is still there. While the STC has not been able to project its image a road from the point of view of export promotion, it has proved to be a positive impediment in the way of successful operation of an individual exporter or private organisational export effort.

Shri P. K. Deo: The handbook is very clear, that no Member should approach the Chair. The instructions are very clear in the handbook.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree. I am persuading Members not to approach the Chair. When a senior Member like Shri Nath Pai approaches, then, it is not regarding the chance to speak but something else.

Shri P. K. Deo: The handbook is very clear on this matter. Nobody should approach the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know. I am persuading them not to approach the Chair.

Shri M. Sudarsanam: Particularly, in the field of textile exports, the STC has been manoeuvring with the foreign importer to import his textile requirements directly from itself instead of negotiating with the private Indian exporter, and is offering a line of credit otherwise not available. Because of the competitive activities of the STC, the effort at maximisation

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

of exports is being undermined. In fact unless there is rational co-ordination of activities between the STC and the private sector in export promotion, our export trade may come to a standstill.

While as a government department, it enjoys the patronage, the influence and the weight of authority of Government abroad to negotiate export deals, its performance is far below that of the private sector. On the contrary, because of red-tape, lack of imagination and salesmanship, tardy execution of orders, inability to cater to changing consumer preferences, and above all the snobbish attitude of the officialdom it has deprived not only itself but also the private exporter of the markets which were readily available to us. A typical instance is that of the market for 'Bleeding Madras' in America which was lost by the lapses of the STC, though in the beginning its progress was spectacular. The whole enthusiasm of the STC in airlifting 'Bleeding Madras' and glutting the American market in an unbusinesslike manner, produced only the revulsion of the American consumer. At this stage, it could have changed the design and texture of the fabric so as to suit the changing tastes. Here it failed miserably so much so that the Japanese competitor swept off the field.

Our trade relations with east European countries should be normalised. It has to be noted that in the past the growth of our trade with east European countries has been at the expense of our exports to free foreign exchange areas. Also, in certain cases, traditional items of our exports are re-exported by east European countries to west Europe at a discount. In our imports also, it is not unknown that at times goods have been imported into India from rupee payment countries because of the relatively easy availability of rupee resources causing difficulties to indigenous in-

dustry and also at the sacrifice of quality.

Due to the recent crisis in the Middle East and delay in shipments to UAR, the shippers of tobacco are placed in a very difficult position. Actually the tobacco was sold at meagre profits and on account of the delay in shipments, these shippers to UAR are facing severe financial strain and losses. Unless the Government comes to the rescue of these shippers by way of arranging immediate shipments or other facilities these shippers may not survive. I therefore, urge that:

- (a) the Government of India should communicate with the concerned Egyptian authorities and arrange, for early opening of Letters of Credit and for urgent shipment of these tobaccos.
- (b) in order to facilitate the export of tobacco to U.A.R., I understand that the Government of India has given a loan, free of interest to U.A.R. I request the Government to treat tobacco held by the shippers as covered under this loan and arrange pre-finances against these stocks through scheduled banks without interest, pending shipments and delay for whatsoever reason.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which will be held in New Delhi in February-March 1968 will be an outstanding event. The Members of Parliament and the business community should be actively associated with the preparatory work of the Conference. Also there should be full consultation with developing countries in evolving an appropriate strategy.

In this connection, special reference needs to be made for India becoming a member of some sub-regional economic groupings.

The results of the Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations have not yet been communicated to the trade in India. This should be done expeditiously.

The Ministry's report refers to the liberalised import policy for priority industries. The Commerce Ministry carries a heavy responsibility in regulating imports and thereby affecting the growth of indigenous industry in one way or the other. The contact with the business community should be more intimate through regular meetings and for this purpose some kind of a Standing Committee should be set up so that cases where import liberalisation has affected indigenous production can be brought to the notice of Government expeditiously and appropriate remedial measures taken.

I would like to make a specific reference to one of the recent happenings of importance concerning British entry into the European Economic Community. This decision has not come as a surprise to us as Britain has been exploring the possibility of joining the Community ever since the Rome Treaty was signed. If Britain's entry in the Common Market has to be meaningful from the point of view of broader development of world trade, the Common External Tariff of the EEC will have to be re-oriented in such a way that the tariffs for products originating in the developing countries should be as low as possible. Particularly from the Indian point of view, it is necessary for the U.K. to safeguard the interests of exports of semi-processed and processed goods which constitute a good share of our supplies to the U.K. market. It is our imperative responsibility to persuade the Wilson Government for ensuring her trade interests with the Commonwealth partners with which she has had substantial trade for the last several centuries.

Shri Dinkar Desai (Kanara): Sir, I am very sorry I cannot congratulate the Commerce Minister on this annual report which has been distributed to us. I have gone through this report very carefully and I find it is a very disappointing document. It is a very clear from this report that our internal economy as well as trade and commerce are practically in a very declining state. In fact, it can be easily said that the whole economy today, instead of expanding, is dwindling. This is the result after we have had three Five Year Plans and three successive Congress Governments. Not only that. We started very well in the sense that we got large amounts from foreign countries as aid to us. But what is the position today? When we became free, we had a sterling balance amounting to Rs. 1500 crores. All of it has vanished.

Sir, last year the exports have declined by 6 per cent. Really speaking after having three Five Year Plans, after spending all our sterling balances and also spending all the money that we got as foreign aid, if this is the picture I can only say that today our whole economy is under paralysis. Who is responsible for this? It is the Congress Government, the way they used our money, not only the sterling balances but also the foreign aid we got. A lot of it went for administrative and unproductive schemes. The result is this. That is why today our foreign trade is in a very bad condition. Trade and commerce is the life-blood of a nation. This is what is happening here. That is why I say I am not in a position to congratulate this Government. This Government has ruined our country. When the economics of a country is ruined, the whole country is ruined.

Let us see the direction of our trade. If you see the figures you will find that our trade is not properly diversified, properly directed. 60 per cent of our trade is only with three countries practically. 20 per cent of our foreign trade is with United States

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

of America, about 20 per cent with the United Kingdom and about 20 per cent with the Russian bloc. It comes to nearly 60 per cent and the balance 40 per cent is with the rest of the whole world. This is politically dangerous. We should never depend on one or two countries for a major part of our foreign trade. Supposing there are certain political developments and they want to give us some trouble—let us hope they will not give us any trouble—what will be our position? Always it is the first principle of trade that we should direct our trade in such a way that we should have trade with as many countries as possible.

Why is this all happening today? It is because we are not in a position to export many commodities to other countries. That is because today the price structure in our country is very high that we are not in a position to export many commodities because our price is higher than that in the international market. If the prices are according to the international market we can find out new countries for export. There is a vast field in the African and Asian countries. Today the African countries are being developed industrially and we can supply them industrial machinery and things like that.

In this report it is said that with regard to engineering industry and chemical industry our exports have dwindled. Of course, with regard to traditional commodities, which is based on agriculture, they can say we have to blame God because we had no proper monsoon. But our Minister cannot say that with regard to engineering industry. But the position is like this. That is why I request that our trade must be diversified and we must see that we have trade in greater proportion with many more countries.

Why is all this happening? Why is it that our exports are dwindling. There is also another reason for that.

We have no integrated plan at all. Though we have had three Plans, we have a Planning Minister and we have a Planning Commission, there is no proper planning in this country. There is all confusion and chaos. I can give a number of instances, but due to shortage of time I will give only one or two instances. Take the question of ferro-manganese. We have got a few ferro-manganese factories in the country. But what is the position today? One ferro-manganese factory in Dandeli, North Kanara District, in Mysore State, is closed for the last three weeks. Ferro-manganese is an important export commodity. Big heaps are lying in that factory because they cannot export. Why is it that they cannot export? It is because the cost of production is very high. Why is the cost of production high? It is because there is no price control in this country. When the prices go up the cost of production goes up. Another reason why the Dandeli factory, which is in my constituency, has been closed is that the Mysore Government is charging very heavy electricity rates for that factory. Ferro-manganese factory requires electricity on a large scale. Whereas electricity is supplied by the Mysore Government to the Badravathi Iron Works at a particular rate, about five times that rate is charged for the ferro-manganese factory. As a result of this, this factory is closed for the last three weeks. When the cost of production of ferro-manganese goes up as a result of higher electricity rates, how is it possible for us to compete in the export market?

Then I will give another instance. Take cashew kernels, which is a very important commodity from the point of view of exports. If remember right, last year we exported kernels to the extent of Rs. 37 crores. It was practically fourth in the list. What is the position today? We are exporting less and less. Not only that. If there is no integrated plan, we will have to face many difficulties. More than

half the cashew kernels we are importing from Africa. We import the raw seeds, process them in our factories and then export them. It is an excellent dollar-earner. But what is going to happen after a few years? In fact, the process has already started. In Africa they have started modern type of factories for processing cashew nuts. More such factories will be set up in Africa very soon. Then, we will not be in a position to get our raw material, the cashew nut. The only alternative is to increase our own internal production of cashew nut.

Is there any integrated plan for increasing our internal production of cashew nut? Let the Minister answer this question. In my view, there is no such plan at all. I come from an area which is geographically ideal for growing cashew nut, the coastal Mysore. I invite the Minister to come and see with me the coastline in Mysore where cashew can be grown. There are thousands and thousands of acres of sandy dunes where cashew can be grown. But instead of growing this, the Mysore Government is putting up casurina tree, which is useful only as fuel. Since 80 per cent of that district is forest area, we do not require any fuel. Yet, instead of growing cashew in thousands and thousands of acres and earning foreign exchange which we badly need, the Mysore Government is putting up casurina trees.

Cashew can be grown also in Kerala, South Kanara and Goa. If there is an integrated plan, within 5 to 10 years we can produce sufficient cashew nuts so that we need not depend on African countries. On the eastern coast also, in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, we can grow this. I would like to know whether there is any integrated plan and whether this matter will be taken up by the Commerce Minister with the concerned State Governments. I know that an effort was made in this direction in the Second Plan, but that effort has

not succeeded because the Centre did not take it up seriously and did not give sufficient help to the State Government.

I have given two instances, of ferro-manganese and cashew, where there is no integrated plan, because of which the Central Government do one thing and the State Government do another thing. Also, most of the plans are only on paper. That is the reason why our foreign trade is in a pitiable position.

Lastly, I would like to touch one more point, and that is khadi. There is a chapter in the Report about Khadi and Village Industries, where it is said that Government wants to promote khadi in order to have swadeshi spirit in us. I could understand that we wanted khadi before we became free so that there could be some swadeshi spirit. Today, we are producing almost everything. We are even producing aeroplanes in Bangalore. So, why do you want khadi? I would not be against khadi, but I would like to ask the Minister whether it is an economic proposition today. Is khadi an economic proposition? He has not given the figures as to how much was spent on khadi by Government all these years or even during the last year and what was the return that Government got on khadi. There is nothing given about it. What is the return? Crores and crores of rupees are wasted in the name of khadi. Khadi means an economic fraud on the people because economically it has no sound basis at all. It is not for the spirit.

How is the Khadi Board managed today? The Mysore Khadi Board has not submitted its accounts for the last ten years. It is shameful. This matter was brought up in the Mysore Assembly and then the Chief Minister said that they would get somebody to write accounts for ten years. Some staff has been appointed to write accounts for ten years, which means to manufacture accounts. I would

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

like to know from the Commerce Minister whether he has taken up this question. I would request the Public Accounts Committee to go into the accounts of the Mysore Khadi Board.

More or less the same thing happened with regard to the Andhra Khadi Board. They do not submit accounts. Every year you give to the Khadi Board crores of rupees as loan which you never recover. Is this the way of carrying on an industry? Is this the way of infusing the swadeshi spirit?

Then, what is the reason why khadi is encouraged like this at the expense of the people? Khadi is meant in order to give livelihood to the political widows of the Congress Party. There are a number of political widows in the Congress Party. They have not been elected either to Parliament or to State Legislatures and they will have to provide for them somehow or other. You see the personnel of the Khadi Board as well as the whole staff of the khadi offices everywhere and you will find that they are the political widows of the Congress Party. This is how public money is wasted. I can give you any number of other instances, but unfortunately I have no time.

I would like to make one final appeal to the Government. Unless we spend more in the proper way on the production side, we will not be in a position to export more. In fact, it depends on the whole planning system. There is no proper integrated plan and unless there is a proper integrated plan we will not be in a position to improve our exports.

Now, what is the position of India in the whole world? Where are we? As I have said earlier, unless commerce and trade improves, no country will be anywhere. Now, what is the position with regard to the Fourth Five-Year Plan? One year is completely over; six months of the cur-

rent year are also over and there is no five-year plan.

An hon. Member: It is coming.

Shri Dinkar Desai: Now, we say, annual plan. What kind of an annual plan is it? Smaller countries have plans. We are a big country and even then we have no plan at all. That is why I request the Commerce Minister to integrate the idea of exporting various commodities with the production programme. Today there is no proper link between the production programme and the export programme. Unless we produce more we cannot export more; but we cannot produce more unless the cost of production is less and the cost of production cannot be less unless the whole price structure is brought down. It is the rise in prices, this inflation, that has ruined this country. That is why it is very necessary that we should have an integrated plan.

Lastly, about quality. We must export good quality things. Today what is happening is that there are a number of complaints from various countries that they cannot depend on the quality of Indian goods that are exported. This is a very important point. Ultimately, good quality alone will bring us success in trade and commerce. Of course, Government will blame our merchants and our exporters. I think, you have already got the machinery to check up whether our merchants and our exporters are sending proper quality type of goods or not. If our merchants and our exporters do not send proper quality goods, I say, you can nationalise the whole foreign trade. That is very necessary then. I do not say, you immediately nationalise the whole foreign trade because, if you nationalise the whole thing, you should have proper machinery to see that that is properly done. Otherwise, in the name of nationalisation, there may be chaos. That should not hap-

pen. Today what is happening is that nationalisation is discredited, socialism is discredited in the country, because the Congress type of socialism or nationalisation, the way in which they are carrying on socialism, has been a disgrace to the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Member's time is up; he should conclude now.

Shri Dinkar Desai: I would request the Commerce Minister to see that our quality goods are exported. If our merchants do not send proper quality goods, I would suggest our Government to nationalise the foreign trade.

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in this debate, a number of organisations from State Trading Corporation to cottage industries have been criticised. It is important for us to realise, as was said by the hon. Member who spoke last, the very backward condition of our country and the stage of our industrial development. Cottage industries or small-scale industries do have a place in our economy, apart from khadi which was the national slogan and which was the centre of our national movement during the freedom struggle. It is necessary for us to put the records straight by emphasizing the role of cottage and small-scale industries in the matter of employment and on the necessity of not causing unemployment in the country. When we see that there is retrenchment, the Members on the opposite side criticise it.

Rationalisation is not a be-all and an end-all of our economic policies. We do have our objectives and these objectives are better employment and more employment on the application of less capital which we cannot afford. At present, we do not have that much capital which we would like to have for rationalisation in every field. So, cottage industries or small-scale industries have got a very honourable place in our economy and the Government

has done well to emphasize that aspect. The powerlooms and the handlooms—they are also small-scale industries—which depend upon the growth of cotton in our country have given employment to crores of people. This is an important point from the point of view of socialism, from the point of view of our existence, from the point of view of national survival or even from the point of view of the survival of free enterprise which many of us consider to be the central guide for our future economic development.

Yesterday, when the demands of the Ministry of Commerce were taken up, when the question of free enterprise was raised, I am very sorry to say that the country's most stupendous effort in the direction of improving our export and import trade and the functioning of the State Trading Corporation was seen with a jaundiced eye. The State Trading Corporation has entered into the line of business to check all the smuggling the misuse of foreign trade, either over-invoicing or under-invoicing, and the other types of mal-practices that are indulged in with all the failure in the country's ability to get sufficient quantum of export and import trade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Bedabrata Barua: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the point that I was referring to before Lunch concerned the State Trading Corporation, an organisation, which started with a capital of only Rs. 9 crores a few years ago and which is now having

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

a business amounting to Rs. 151 crores. This national organisation requires all our support and all our good wishes because it is through this organisation that we have been trying to remove the numerous malpractices and also the shortcomings and failings of our export-import trade. It is widely believed and it has also been felt very widely not only in this country but throughout the world that the hopes placed on private business in regard to the management and increase of our exports have not materialised. Therefore, an organisation like the STC has a useful role to play in the matter of exports.

Yesterday, one hon. Member referred to something hanky-panky about the STC's activities; he suspected that the STC had some connection with the rise in prices of some commodities which were purchased at a higher price and so on. But the advantages of bulk purchase that the STC has given this country and the figures that are there on paper would convince anybody that in principle, if a corporation purchases commodities in bulk in the foreign market, it would be free from several of the difficulties that an ordinary private trader would have to face in the international market.

Certainly, there may be some justification for the criticism that the STC is not able to effect the export of some commodities. It may be that they are non-priority commodities or it may be that those commodities or raw materials may not be available in time, or it may be due to the difficulties in regard to the loading capacity at the ports. So, a national organisation like the STC has to consider these factors and then distribute the imports and exports on that basis, and for this purpose it has to follow certain national priorities. So, it is mainly a question of fixing of priorities.

I would not rule out the point that has been raised that there may be

some corruption possibly in certain sectors, in the purchase of foreign second-hand cars or things like that, there may have been some slips here and there. It is not essential that we should always support the public enterprises in whatever they do, but it is also equally essential that when an effort has become national, we should give all encouragement to such a national organisation. Even in those countries where there are conservative organisations and parties, this is the position. For instance, the Conservative Party in England has not taken it into its head to run down those enterprises that had been nationalised and had become part of the British public life; they did not do it except in the case of steel, but in transport their efforts failed. But once we nationalise it, its profits come to the country and it becomes a national enterprise. It seeks to do away with certain of the malpractices that would otherwise be there and that would be bound to take the country to a precipice and would wipe out the very basis of faith and confidence that we have in our productive enterprises, whether public or private. So, from that point of view, it is essential that we do not run down the public enterprises. A little bit of parliamentary scrutiny is essential and possibly inevitable too. These public enterprises have to publish their costs, their wage structure, their accounts and various other matters and thus subject themselves to scrutiny. If only those people in the private enterprises who criticise these public enterprises publish their figures and their accounts etc. also simultaneously with the public enterprises and then criticise the activities then I could understand. If criticism of both could be done simultaneously then that would be a good thing. It is admitted on all hands that the defects are to be found in both the sectors. So far as the public enterprises are concerned, Parliament itself has appointed a committee to go into their working. A surprising discovery was made as

a result of such examination by the Committee on Public Undertakings that the inventories were on the high side due to certain defective methods and in some cases there was over-staffing and so on, which resulted in losses.

But in the context of industry as it is functioning today, it is quite clear that it does not matter whether an enterprise is public or private. In big concerns, people do not even know where the ownership lies. What is necessary to remember is that the private sector has a place in our public life and this Government, or for that matter any government in the foreseeable future, cannot think of taking over private enterprise in bulk. It is not possible to do it. At the same time, there has to be a certain understanding and co-operation as between the public and private sector. This is very essential. I hope that the State Trading Corporation has a place in our economic life where it can be of help to the private trade in numerous ways. There have been cases where private traders have not been in a position to tender properly in the international market. They have approached the STC and the STC has gone to their aid in putting the business through because the STC has got the know-how, it has got a large number of officers throughout the world and it is able to help the private enterprise to get things done in the proper way. This is on record.

So it is not correct to say that the STC has failed. In fact, it has increased its business. If there is any hanky-panky in the private trade, it will never come into the open; they can do anything under our system of liberties; they can over-quote or under-quote. But when something wrong happens in a public organisation, it is highlighted. I do say that those who do wrong must be given proper punishment. But it is not fair to run down a public organisation which is doing considerable business and earning profits for the public exchequer.

Apart from that, when you come to the question of industry by industry analysis, there are things to be considered. Take the question of the cotton textile industry which comes in the forefront in this connection. Here a certain amount of confusion occurs because the Government say that they want rationalisation of the cotton textile industry. Last year 36 new mills came into operation. It has enabled the construction of new mills; 25,000 spindles have been added. This naturally means that the process of rationalisation gets an impetus. The cost involved in this would be of a high order.

At the same time, Government would say that we cannot trot out the argument of competition when certain textile mills have gone out of business because there the social objective of not creating unemployment comes in. It is part of our policy to see that the workers do not suffer. So that bigger responsibility is also there and we cannot forget it.

Also, we must remember that the industry functions in a protected market. Indian big business has got a protected market in this sphere. It is in the interest of big business itself to see that the industry is rationalised. The industry has not got a crushing burden of taxation to bear. The price is theirs. Price control operates on only 50 per cent of the production. As regards the rest, they can charge any price they like. What happens is that the bigger and better mills thrive and make very good profit whereas the smaller units suffer.

Therefore, it is necessary to see that there is rationalisation and that all the mills function in such a way as contributes to the common good. There are some mills in the periphery. With some mills producing with the least efficiency, prices being dictated by the least efficient unit becomes an economic inevitability. So it is necessary that we take care of the least economic unit and improve it to come up to the standard of the rest. In this

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

way, it is necessary to rationalise the structure.

The question of incentives has been brought forward. It has been agitated in the newspapers and other forums. I would submit it is not a question of lack of incentives.

Then there is the question of control of the price of cotton. There are three elements in the cotton business. The first is the manufacturer. I do not say there is always malpractice, but they do pay 15 per cent higher than the ceiling price. It is also a fact that the Government has not succeeded in enabling the mills to purchase at the ceiling price. Then there are the trader and the grower. And in a crisis, I think the cotton textile industry has come into a contradiction, and this contradiction cannot be resolved without eliminating one element in this production channel, namely the trader. The Government will have to come in, because the grower is always the loser. It is stated that the grower sells the cotton produced by him not at the highest price in the world, but possibly at the lowest. That always happens. The traders enter into specific delivery contract and all that, but the grower, particularly in a country like India, does sell his cotton at the lowest price. There is this fantastic spectacle that the cotton prices are high, then the manufacturing industry presses for a rise in the price of their manufactures, and because of that pressure Government has to increase the prices by 5 per cent or 7 per cent. In this way, this concession would create an inflationary situation, and the situation will get out of control. So, it is essential that the Government steps in. The industry says that the cotton is given to it at a very high price, they will show in their accounts they have not made any profits, but in view of all this, it is reasonable to assume that they do have a soft corner for the trade, and they want to see that they have a monopolistic position. The grower is not able to fix the price,

and the standards are not kept, sometimes different staples are mixed and all that. So, a whole organisation has to be built up where all the cotton is received and standardised and sold as in tea auction.

Some speakers got half an hour. I think I should get at least 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already taken 20 minutes. I will give you a few more minutes.

Shri Bedabrata Barua: I therefore suggest that in regard to cotton there should be no rise in prices. That is the national consensus, the national demand. I would not like the Government to yield to the price to raise prices. If necessary, this contradiction between the grower and the trader has to be resolved by taking over by the Government the distribution of cotton through some corporation.

The role of the Textile Commissioner has not been a very happy one. In Assamese we have got a proverb that when all the people say that the Mehdi, who is the religious head of the Chatras in the village, is a thief, he has to be a thief. That is the point. Everybody connected with the office of the Textile Commissioner is unhappy. If you go to the office, there is considerable delay. Naturally, the affairs of the Textile Commissioner's office have to be looked into. Either it should go, or it will have to be made more efficient.

In regard to tea, that is the trade in which my State has specialised for a long time, and has given the country a lot of foreign exchange. Though it is not equal to jute, it still is exported to the value of Rs. 115 crores. But what happens is this. We do not get the benefit of the tea industry. It has certain problems. Of course, the raw material and the manufactures from the raw material are located in the same place, and there is no question as far as that aspect is concerned.

But what happens in the tea industry is this:- There are smaller units and bigger units. The smaller units produce naturally with a lesser efficiency, because a factory would be having a capacity of, say, 10,000 maunds. Inevitably the crop is less. Once the crop is planted, from the sixth year onwards, it grows and begins to produce for 30 years. But owing to the lesser size of the smaller units, there is waste and that leads to losses. This is a matter of trade in the international market, and tea is a competing trade in the international market, along with Ceylon and Indonesia. Of course, 60 years ago, there was competition in the tea industry with China also. Now, after that, in the international market, we are now competing with Ceylon, and in 1965, we lost our position to Ceylon which is the greatest exporter in the tea industry.

So far as my State is concerned, we have a peculiar problem. There is a West Bengal entry tax. Since the tea enters West Bengal, on its way to be auctioned in London, it is charged in West Bengal by way of an entry tax. West Bengal charges it. So, the price rises and that leads to certain difficulties also in the international competition. Now, the State which produces the tea does not get a share of what West Bengal realises by way of the entry tax. The Government has to step in, because this is a very important factor, besides other matters.

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jalore): What about the excise duty on tea exports?

Shri Bedabrata Barua: The excise duty on tea exports depends on factors like foreign exchange and all that.

Now, I would very much like to refer to jute which is a very important crop. One point I would like to say in regard to jute, and that is, the prices are not stable as in the case of cotton. The result is that the pro-

ducers who produce a great quantity of jute when the prices are good, turn to the production of rice, saying, "Now the price of jute has come down, and we will produce rice now." In the same field they can produce jute and rice. Then, again, when the jute prices shoot up, they will say, "We are sorry we turned to rice; now, we will begin to produce jute." Thus, we are in a very difficult position.

Now, there is one important thing with which we in Assam are concerned. We had a co-operative jute mill there. I am referring to it because this is a very important matter, apart from many other matters, about which we do not get enough opportunities to speak in relation to Assam. Now, in my constituency in the Nowgong district, there was a proposal for a jute mill. In the beginning, the Jute Commissioner failed to give a licence, for two years. Then, after two years, when the licence was given, it took a few years to get a loan from the Finance Corporation. In the meantime, we have had to pay Rs. 11 crores extra on account of devaluation and so on. Our commitments increased. After so many years, in spite of all the difficulties, 2200 bigas of land were requisitioned and we have bought them. But the co-operative sector, which is a national sector, has not been given proper attention, and in spite of the cost being low, there has always been this objection raised by the Jute Commissioner, and because of the objection, the jute mill co-operative is not able to get foreign exchange, and the Indian Finance Corporation is not giving any loan, because the Jute Commissioner does not recommend it. What happens to a co-operative? It is our national policy that we should encourage the co-operatives. But here is a co-operative which had Rs. 10 lakhs contributed by the people as equity shares. They have made all the arrangements. But it has been held up for so many years.

In the end, I would only say that in trade and commerce we should re-

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

member one thing. Our leftists, the Communists, might say that we should have trade with the socialist countries or only with the communist countries. I would say that we must plan and balance our trade relations in such a way that we are not pressurised by the western powers into a position from which we may find great difficulty in coming out, and we should not get into most unfavourable contracts.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुमैर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यापार मंत्रालय, मंत्रालय नहीं है यह एक विराट साम्राज्य हो गया है। उसको चलाने के लिए जैसे अकल की जरूरत है उसी तरह हिम्मत और ईमानदारी की जरूरत भी है। वर्तमान व्यापार मंत्री के पढ़ने जो मंत्री साहब थे उन में अकल की कमी नहीं थी लेकिन दूसरे जो दो गुण हैं मुझे सन्देह है कि उनमें वह गुण थे या नहीं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि व्यापार मंत्रालय का काम इस तरह चला कि हमारा आयात निर्यात व्यापार बिल्कुल चौपट हो गया। इनके साम्राज्य में बहुत सारी चीजें आती हैं। सब के बारे में बोलना सम्भव नहीं है।

चाय के बारे में सबसे पहले, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—आपको याद होगा जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ तो बहुत बड़ी रकम इंग्लैंड में हमारे देश की पड़ी हुई थी। हम लोगों ने उस वक्त कहा था कि अंग्रेजों के यहां पर जो कारखाने और बगीचे आदि हैं उनको आप ले लीजिए स्टलिंग बैंक के एक्ज में लेकिन उस वक्त यह नहीं हुआ और यह सारा पैसा श्रीकीनी की चीजें और अनाज आयात करने में खर्च हो गया। आज मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ और चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेज बाग वाले लोग अपना मुनाफा विदेशों में खे जा रहे हैं, अपनी पूंजी यहां के बगीचों में नहीं बना रहे हैं। पूर्वी अफ्रीका में वे नये नये चाय

के बगीचे बना रहे हैं। इस देश से मुनाफा कमा कर अंग्रेज लोग पूर्वी अफ्रीका में पैसा लगा रहे हैं। आप कानून बना कर, राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहते, तो छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन कम से कम चाय बागान को अच्छा बनाने के लिए, नये पौधे लगाने के लिए, उसका विकास करने के लिए कोई कानूनी रोक जरूर लगाइये, जिससे यह मुनाफा बाहर नहीं जायगा बल्कि चाय उद्योग के विकास के लिए उनका इस्तेमाल यहां हो जायगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई हम लोगों को प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए जिस से जो चाय के फुटकर बिक्री का दाम है विदेशों में और हमें जो थोक बिक्री का दाम मिलता है उसमें इतना तफर्का है कि एक माने में यह लूट हो रही है। तो भारत सरकार को या तो सरकारी स्तर पर या यहां के जो बगीचे वाले लोग हैं, व्यापारी लोग हैं उनकी मदद से कोई बढ़िया इन्तजाम करना चाहिए जिससे कि यह जो लूट चल रहा है वह नूट खत्म हो जाय।

उसी तरह पिछले साल से इस बात को भी मैं रख रहा हूँ कच्चे काजू के आयात के बारे में। लेकिन इटैलियन लोगों ने मशीन बनाई है। मशीन से कच्चा काजू साफ हो जायगा। पूर्वी अफ्रीका से दो, चार, पांच छः म.स के बाद कच्चा काजू यहां नहीं आयेगा। वहां मशीन से साफ करेंगे और हमारा निर्यात गड़बड़ा जायेगा। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय चाय की तरह काजू के निये कोई एक ठोस और निश्चित योजना बनावें, जिससे कि दस पन्द्रह साल के अन्दर व्यापक पैमाने पर कच्चा काजू हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पैदा होने लगे और विदेशी माल पर हमें निर्भर न रहना पड़े।

जहां तक स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पोरेशन का सवाल है अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह एक बर्धन है सरकारी क्षेत्र को और समाजवाद को बर्धनाम करने का क्योंकि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग

कारपोरेशन ने समाजवाद की जितनी बख्तामी की है मेरा ख्याल है इस देश के पूँजीपति भी नहीं कर सकते थे । अब स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का सल्फर का मामला हम लोगों ने कुछ महीने पहले पिछली लोक सभा में उठाया था और मुझे खेद है कि उस वक्त मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जांच की जायेगी और जिस कम्पनी से यह कन्ट्रैक्ट हुआ उसको भी दंडित किया जायेगा और जो अधिकारी दोषी है उन को भी किया जायेगा, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास स्याल सिंह का एक टेलिक्स मेसेज है उसको मैं प्रमाणित करने के लिए तैयार हूँ । [Placed in Library. See No. LT 881/67] उन्होंने उसमें ऐसी ऐसी बातें कही हैं कि न केवल इस कम्पनी की अमेरिका में कोई हैसियत नहीं थी, न्यूयार्क में दफ्तर तक नहीं था, टेलीफोन तक नहीं था और औरतो के जूते धुआँस करने का काम यह कम्पनी करती थी, औरतो के जूते का व्यापार करना मैं कोई बुरा व्यापार नहीं समझता, लेकिन सल्फर के बारे में इनको कोई अनुभव नहीं था । लेकिन ऐसी कम्पनी के साथ उन्होंने करार किया था कि जिस से सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों की खान में 1954-55 के बाद एक टन सल्फर भी पैदा नहीं हुआ था । तो इसलिए स्याल सिंह साहब को कहना पड़ा :

"I have, therefore, informed them that they have failed to perform under the conditions of our contract with them and that therefore there no further obligations on the part of the STC," etc.

लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे मामला खत्म नहीं होता है । मैंने मंत्री महोदय से बार बार पूछा है और आज फिर पूछता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी को आपने क्या दण्ड दिया और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग निगम के जिन अधिकारियों ने इस बर-जिम्मेदारी तरीके से इस तरह का करीब-करीब सड़ते-तीन लाख टन का कन्ट्रैक्ट किया, जिस के कारण दुनिया के बाजार

में हिन्दुस्तान का मञ्जूर उड़ाया जा रहा है, ऐसे जो अधिकारी हैं उनको कोई सख्त सजा मंत्री महोदय को देनी चाहिए ।

एस० टी० सी० का दूसरा मामला भी मैंने उनके सामने रखा था । पिछले सितम्बर में हंगरी का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल यहाँ आया था और सूत के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी । जो व्यापारी लोग हैं, उन्होंने हंगरी के द्वारा जो दर या दाम प्रस्तुत किये गये थे, उस पर बेचने से इन्कार किया । लेकिन एस० टी० सी० के लोग ज्यादा अक्लमन्द हैं । एस० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन साहब जब हंगरी जाना चाहते थे, तो बम्बई आये, वहाँ उनके जो रिजनल डाइरेक्टर हैं, उनसे उन्होंने पूछा कि अगर व्यापारी लोग यह काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो क्या एस० टी० सी० यह काम नहीं कर सकती । वह भी कम अक्लमन्द नहीं थे, उन्होंने चेयरमैन साहब को खुश करने के लिये फौरन कहा कि अगर हम कुछ इकानामी बचत क, तो इस दर पर माल भेज सकते हैं । फिर चेयरमैन साहब का स्वागत हंगरी में हुआ होगा, पार्टियाँ दी गई होंगी, लेकिन क्या नतीजा निकला ? अब मंत्री महोदय मुझे खबर देते हैं—

मैंने पूछा था— "the profit or loss involved" मुझे जवाब मिला कि— "A loss of Rs. 6,83,000 is anticipated".

फिर मैंने स्वाल किया— "Whether any inquiry has been ordered into this transaction."

जवाब आया— "No, Sir." यह जवाब मिलता है ।

एस० टी० सी० के कई मामले हैं । लौंग आदि का मामला तो मनुआई काह के जमाने में उठाया था । मुझे उम्मीद थी कि नये मंत्री महोदय आये हैं तो इस मामले में नये सिरे से जांच करेंगे, और सारे कागजात उन को दिये, लेकिन हम को ऐसा लगता है कि जहाँ दो आवश्यक गुणों का अभाव मनुआई

[श्री मधु लिमये]

साह में था, इन का तो मन ही इस काम में नहीं है। गुजराती में एक कहावत है —

जेणो काम तेणो थाय,

बिजा करे सो गोता खाये ।

हमारे दिनेश सिंह साहब बड़े अच्छे मिलनसार आदमी हैं, बातचीत करने में अच्छे हैं, लेकिन यह जो व्यापार मन्त्रालय का साम्राज्य है इस को चलाने के लिये मेरा क्या है कि—वह मुझे माफ करेगा—वह योग्य दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। और वे अपनी बुद्धि से इस को नहीं चला सकते हैं तो जो सुझाव हम लोग देते हैं, उन पर वे झमल करे। यदि हिम्मत से, साहस से काम लेंगे तो सब से पहले इन को यह करना चाहिये कि टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर, जूट कमिश्नर और कंट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट्स एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट्स इन तीनों बड़े अधिकारियों को तुरन्त जेल में बन्द कर देना चाहिये, इन को मुर्दासिल कर के जेल में बन्द कर देना चाहिये। इन के पास पचासो कानून हैं, प्रिवेटिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट है, डी० आई० आर० भी इन्होंने अभी नहीं छोड़ा है, किसी न किसी कानून में मुर्दासिल कर के सब से पहले गिरफ्तार करना चाहिये। मैं आप को आश्वासन देता हूँ कि अनेको सबूत इन के बारे में ऐसे मिलेंगे कि इनको जेल हो सकती है। जहाँ तक प्राइमा-फेक्सी सबूत का सवाल है, सबूत मैं आप को दे चुका हूँ।

कुछ बातें अभी मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। नाइलीन-फ्लेमेंट का मामला है जो काफी घसें से चल रहा है। इस के बारे में दो अपराध किये गये—पहला अपराध यह हुआ कि टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर की अनुमति से जो यूजिंग लाइसेन्स दिये गये वे ट्रांज़र किये गये हैं, उस की एक नक्स* मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ, इस में लिखा हुआ था—

"The quantity of staple fibre imported against this allocation shall not be transferred or sold by you to any other person or persons

without written permission of the Textile Commissioner."

ये सभी बम्बई की मिलों के जो लाइसेन्स हैं वह धनराज मिल को दिये गये, जिस का कि दिवाला निकलने वाला था। क्या टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को इनका पता नहीं था, टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने जो अपराध किया है, उस को ले कर किसी छोटी मछली को न पकड़िये ये जो दोरायम्बामी साहब हैं। इसी बिना पर इनको मुर्दासिल कर के जेल में बन्द कर सकते हैं और तब सारी जानकारी सम्बन्धित लोग देने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे।

दूसरा अपराध—यह नाइलीन-फ्लेमेंट यानें पर जो पाबन्दी थी उस के बारे में था—जिनको देख कर आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि यह धनराज मिल* के नाम पर जो मधुसूदन गोरधन दाम कम्पनी काम कर रही थी, यूनीवर्सल इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट एजेंसी की मार्फत इनके लिये इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट कंट्रोल के यहाँ ऐसे ऐसे काम हुये हैं, गैर-कानूनी ढंग से लाइसेन्स में परिवर्तन किया गया, जबकि इस पर पाबन्दी थी, नाइलीन-फ्लेमेंट यानें मगवाने का उसमें परिवर्तन किया गया। साधारणतया यह पोस्ट से भेजा जाता है, लेकिन इस कम्पनी के लोगों को काउन्टर पर दिया गया कि चलो ले लो, मीज-मस्ती करो। अभी तक इसके बारे में कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, इस को क्या वजह है। अभी तक कंट्रोलर नागर वाला साहब को भस्म नहीं किया गया।

इसी तरह जूट कंट्रोलर की बात है—इन के बारे में क्या क्या कहूँ। पाईलेंट में मेरटा मगाने का मामला है। तीन बार सबूत दिये थे और जो विविध अवकाश मुझे दिये गये हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में एक तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में जो शिपिंग डायरेक्ट्रेट में जो वर्गन दिया गया है वह तो बिन्कून जार्ज वर्गन था, झूठा वर्गन था और उसके अनुमति को उस की गुणवत्ता दिखाई नहीं दी, उस से

*Letter from the Bradbury Mills Ltd. to the Dhaura Mills P. Ltd. Bombay, was placed in Library. [See No. LT-881/67].

कम गुणवत्ता का खराब मेस्टा भेजा गया, परन्तु उस पर व्यापार मंत्रालय ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इतना ही नहीं, ये लोग कहते हैं कि जो 16 करोड़ रुपये का मेस्टा 1965-66 के साल में मंगाया गया, वह प्रोपन-अनरल लाइसेन्स के मातहत था। इसलिये वे कहते हैं कि जट कमिश्नर के पास उस के बारे में कोई तफसील नहीं है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हिन्दुस्तान की कम्पनियाँ हैं, वही थाईलैंड में जा कर यह सारा काम करती थी, एक्टिंग एज प्रिन्सिपल, जिन को ये लोग कहते हैं कि थाई कम्पनी है। यह थाई कम्पनियाँ नहीं हैं, थाई एक्स्पॉर्टर्स ही हैं, यह हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनी ही है। ये लोग क्या करते हैं कि एक दफा वायदा हो गया कि फ्लां-फ्ला तारीख को मेस्टा भेजा जायेगा, बाद में बदल गये, कह दिया कि नहीं मिल रहा है, वह वायदा फरामोशी कर रहे हैं। फिर वही मेस्टा, जो पहले से खरीदा हुआ था। ज्यादा दाम में खरीदा हुआ दिखाया जाता था और बीच का तफरका विदेशी मुद्रा में बाहर चला जाता था। इसके बारे में इन्होंने अब तक कोई जांच नहीं की है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जट कमिश्नर साहब हैं, उन को वे तत्काल मुमतिज करे और इस के बारे में कोई ठोस कार्यवाई करे।

अब मैं रूई के सवाल को लेना चाहता हूँ। रूई के बारे में मुझे खबर मिली है कि गुजरात के काश्तकारों ने, उन की सहयोगी सोसायटीज ने, टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को चिट्ठी लिखी कि आप हमारी रूई जस्त करने वाले हैं, लेकिन यह हमारी नहीं है, यह कुछ बड़े मिल वालों की है, इस के बारे में अभी तक जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है। दूसरी बात यह है कि बाटंर डील के मातहत जो रूई आयात की गई थी, गत साल उस के लिये अगस्त के अन्त तक की सीमा थी, लेकिन उसको तोड़ सारे लाइसेंसज को प्रिंटेंट करके पुरानी तारीख लगा कर कुछ मिल मालिकों को दिया गया और उन्होंने इसे आगे कर बिरला आदि मिलों को यह मास बेचा है। इसके बारे में मेरी मांग है कि आप जांच करें

और गुजरात के किसानों द्वारा जो जानकारी मिली है, उस के आधार पर जिन बड़े मिल मालिकों ने रूई को जमाखोरी चालू की है, उसको खत्म करने के लिये उस रूई को जस्त कर लें और तमाम मिलां को बाट दें, जिस से कि रूई का संकट, यद्यपि वह पूर्णतया खत्म नहीं होगा, लेकिन कुछ हद तक वह जरूर खत्म हो जायगा।

एक नया मामला मैं आप के सामने और रखना चाहता हूँ। आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि यह जो इम्पोर्ट एन्टाइटलमेंट स्कीम है, निर्यात प्रोत्साहन योजना, इस ने हमारे देश को चौपट किया है। 200 बोगस फर्मों की लिस्ट में ने पिछले वर्ष सरकार के पास भेजी थी, जिन फर्मों को मनुभाई शाह ने खड़ा किया था, जिन का कोई निर्यात नहीं था, लेकिन उस योजना के मातहत निर्यात दिखा कर ओवर इन्वॉइसिंग करके, शायद समुद्र में भी डुबोया गया होगा, नही भाग्यों में निर्यात नहीं हुआ, उसके एवज में उनको इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स मिले। क्या क्या भिन्न ? आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि चमड़ी आयात करने का लाइसेन्स भी दिया गया ? हम वचपन से मूल्य में पड़ते थे न्हे ह कि हिन्दुस्तान से जिन चीजों का निर्यात होता है उनमें चमड़ी एक है। तो फिर व्यापार मंत्रालय ने चमड़ी का आयात करने का लाइसेन्स कैसे दिया ? इसी तरह से किताबें आयात करने का लाइसेन्स उन्होंने दिया। मेरे पास सबूत है कि महज रही की मंगवाया गया और कस्टम वालों ने नहीं रोका। रिजर्व बैंक ने कभी जांच नहीं की। उनके डाकुमेंट बराबर बैंक के जरिये आते रहे लेकिन कभी नहीं पूछा कि क्या सचमुच माल आया है। कोई माल नहीं आया। कोई किताबें नहीं आईं। किताबों की जगह रही आई।

इसके बाद क्या हुआ ? इम्पोर्ट एन्टाइटलमेंट के मातहत स्विटजरलैंड से चड़ियाँ और चड़ियों के पुर्खे लाये गये। जो भारत

[श्री मधु सिमरे]

एक पये का था उनका दाम 2 घाना दिख-
लाया गया और फर्जी इन्पुट के कारण—
अमरी और किताबों के—जो विदेशी मुद्रा
जमा हुई थी बाहर, उससे घड़ियां खरीदी गयीं
घड़ियां, पुर्जे आदि सब माल के यहा घाने
के पश्चात् आप जानते हैं कि उनका क्या
हुआ। आप देखिए कि घड़ियों के दाम
क्या हैं, घड़ियों का पुर्जा के दाम क्या है।
मेरा खयाल है कि जो जहाज नौका नदी,
कुछ करोड़ रुपये इन तरह से कमाये है।
विल मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस और आकृष्ट
किया गया, मुझे पता नहीं कि इसके बारे में
उन्होंने क्या क्या कार्रवाई की है।

कुछ दिन पहले खबर मिली थी कि
मार्गन पुनिम एम्प्लॉयमेंट के द्वारा बिडला
गाहब की कुछ मिलों पर छाना मारा गया
था। क्या मंत्री महोदय उनकी अपील को
देते हैं उनका मार्ग भरोसा उनका।
अजमेर के पश्चात् भी वह वरते हैं कि टेक्स्टाइल
कमिशन के बारे में कोई प्रोमी-फेसी केन
किर्मी ने यता कर नहीं दिया। शायद उन्हें
पता है कि दत्तान्त दानून के मोर्दान्त का
जरीदने वाला मिलें हैं उनके लिये पर्याप्त
दिने जानते हैं मुकदमे लामित। अगर आप
टेक्स्टाइल कमिशन का सम्पर्क कर न
देखिए तो अब मिला जाने पर दत्तकारों कि
एक एक बेल के ऊपर उनका इतना टैक्स है।
इस लिये पार्लियामेंट की अनुमति संकलन की
जल्द नहीं है। यह टेक्स्टाइल कमिशन का
टैक्स है। उनका सम्पर्क करके देखिये तो मार्ग
मिल जाने जो कि आप में देव जान हैं यह
बतायेंगे।

मिल वाले तथा दुनरे जा भी लाग है,
जिन का, आप के पास इनने अधिकार
है कि आप दबा सकते हैं, वह मोचते
हैं कि चोरी में आप को भी साझेदार
बनायें। आप से लड़ने से यह ज्यादा अच्छा है।
इसलिये आज साझेदारी हो गई। श्री अनुमार्ग
अवरसे ने नीकरशाही और मंत्रीशाही की

बात की लेकिन त्रिकोण की एक साइन को
छांड दिया। वह है पूजीशाही। पूजीशाह,
मन्त्रीशाह और बड़ी नीकरशाही यह तीनों जब
मिल जाते हैं तो यह भ्रष्टाचार का त्रिकोण
नैयार हो जाता है। यह व्यापार मंत्रालय
भ्रष्टाचार मंत्रालय है, और अगर यह
व्यापार मन्त्री बने रहना चाहते हैं तो उनको
में यह हिदायत दगा कि वह जरा हिम्मत और
साहस दिखा कर काम करे ताकि इसके
बारे में कोई ठाम काम हो सके।

दूसरी बहुत सी चीजें हैं। चाय के
बारे में भी जा एक्स्पार्ट इयटी है जो एक्स्पार्ट
इयटी है उसके बारे में उनकी कोई अपनी
नीति नहीं है। उसे यह कहा गया था कि
डिवंनगेशन के बाद निर्यात दहेगा। उनकी
वान मरामत करने लिवली है। लेकिन कोई
ईमानदार मन्त्री नहीं है जो इन मदन के
गामले आ कर यह कहने के लिये तैयार हो कि
अमरीया की हिदायत पर या आदेश पर हम
ने जा प्रवमन्त किया और उसके लिये जा
मफाई पेश कर रहे थे, वह गलत था, अवमन्तन
में कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। निर्यात घटा और
दण की जा बेइज्जती हुई वह भलस।

उन्होंने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के बारे में कहा।
न जानना चाहता है कि उस में यह क्या
मुद्रा लगे रहे हैं। जब मैंने उनकी स्पष्ट
पढ़ी तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वह एक मजाक
कर रहे हैं। आप को ताज्जुब होगा अगर
आप एम० टी० सी० के कार्य का देखें
और उहाने जा नारीक की है उसका देखें।
वह कहते हैं कि

"The STC has continued its
pivotal role in the diversification
of India's export trade by increas-
ing exports to the existing mar-
kets and exploiting new ones".

कैसे हगी की मार्केट को एक्स्पलायट किया है,
वह मैंने बतलाया है। अगर टायरों के आयात
के बारे में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार रेजम का जो रोस
रहा है उसके बारे में भी बहुत से आम्बासन
दिया है कि वह कोई विभागीय अधिकारियों

की कमेटी बना रहे हैं। आजकल एक तरीका बन रहा है कि अगर किसी चीज की टांगना हो तो एक कमेटी बना दो या दूसरा तरीका यह है कि यह लोग जा कर सम्बन्धित व्यापारी और कर्जदारों में कहते हैं कि अगर उन्हें लिस्टिंग आर्डर हो गये तो हाइ कर्ट में जाओ। हाइ कर्ट में जाने में मामला सब जुड़िके हा आयेगा और नव दहम नहीं हा पायेंगे। अगर हम नए चीजों को ला कर बहुत बलायेंगे तो और नए चीजों को लाकर काट दिया जायगा। हमें आर्थिक विभाग कमेटीमें के गठन और हाइ कर्ट में लिस्टिंग दायर कर स्ट आर्डर लाने के बारे में सम्भावना में सोचें। भारत देश के बारे में यह हुआ कि जब हाइ कर्ट में पार्टिशन कर दा और स्ट आर्डर हा गया, अर्माचन्द्र अरेनान के बारे में भी यही हुआ कि बलबला हाइ कर्ट में पार्टिशन हुआ और स्ट आर्डर हा गया। क्या मानना है कि महादय इनके बारे में सम्भावना में सोचें ?

एन० टी० सी० के बारे में यह क्या कह रहे हैं ?

"It has also played an important role in effecting imports of goods and raw materials vitally necessary for the economy of the country."

सल्फर से आवश्यक चीज और क्या हो सकती है ? उस में उन्होंने किनना महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा किया है और सारे सदन को उस का पता चला है। इस लिये इस तरह की आत्म प्रशंसा करने वाली रपट देने के बजाय आइन्दा मंत्री महोदय जरा आत्म परीक्षा करना सीखें और ऐसी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने पेश करें जिसमें यह बताया हो कि यह वह आगिया है और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये आपको हमारी सहायता चाहिये; अगर इस तरह की रपट ले कर धार्येंगे तो मेरा खयाल है कि सदन का हर एक तबका उन को इस में सहायता और मदद करेगा। लेकिन यह तो आप करना नहीं चाहते।

मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ व्यापार के बारे में हमारी यह परम्परा चली आ रही है कि हम अंग्रेजों के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। फौज का मामला हो, व्यापार का मामला हो, पून्जी का मामला हो, अंग्रेजों ने तो हमारी बुद्धि के ऊपर भी प्रभाव डाल दिया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में कोई कोशिश करेंगे जिस से हमारे व्यापार की जो दिशा है, हाइरेक्शन प्राफ ट्रेड, वह बदले स्वयम् उन्होंने कबूल किया है कि व्यापार की दिशा में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। पूर्वी योरप के साथ यह लोग व्यापार करते हैं, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है—मैं पूर्वी देशों की कोई निन्दा बगैरह नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है—कि पूर्व जर्मनी, हंगरी आदि जो देश हैं वह हम सरकार की बंबकूपी को देखकर और जो हमारे अधिकारी हैं बहुत जल्दी अष्टाचारी बन जाते हैं, इस को देखकर हमारे साथ इस तरह के समझौते कर रहे हैं जिस से हमारा देश चौपट हो रहा है। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी योरप के देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़े, रूस के साथ व्यापार बढ़े, लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं कि हम चापलूसी करें और घुटने टेकें और व्यापारिक सिद्धान्तों को नजर अन्दाज करें।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि दुनिया में कई दूसरे ऐसे देश हैं, खासकर जो साम्राज्य बाजार के देश हैं, कामन मार्केट के देश हैं, जापान हैं जो हमारे साथ रिश्ता दृढ़ करना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह सरकार जान बूझ कर उन लोगों के साथ रिश्ता बढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं करती। अंग्रेज और अमेरिकी जापान को दुश्मन समझते थे, इस लिये जापान के बारे में हम भी शुरू से ही पूर्वाग्रह से काम करते थे। स्वतन्त्र भारत को चाहिये था कि जहां तक जर्मनी और जापान का संबंध है उसकी दृष्टि में उन में कोई फर्क न होता बिजनी और पराजित देशों में क्योंकि उस वक्त हम मुस्लिम देश थे और वह सड़ाई हमारी नहीं थी। लेकिन इन

[श्री मधु लिमरे]

ये ने जर्मनी और जापान के साथ रिश्ता सुधारने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की। मंत्री महोदय ने खुद कहा कि चाय का निर्यात घट रहा है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे देश हैं योरोपियन एकानामिक कम्युनिटी के जिन के साथ आप का व्यापार बढ़ा है और आप को दाम बगैरह भी अच्छे मिल रहे हैं इंग्लैंड अमरीका की तुलना में रिपोर्ट में एक वाक्य उन्होंने दिया है :

"The European Economic Community is the only region to which exports rose after devaluation"

इस में हम को सबक सीखना है। व्यापार की दृष्टि से हम अंग्रेजों की जो बेसाखी ले कर चल रहे हैं, कूटनीति में हो, अर्थनीति में हो या व्यापार में हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। 21 साल हमारी आजादी को होने चाये। 21 साल में आदमी बालिग हो जाता है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय कब बालिग होंगे, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। वह हम को बतलाये कि इस बेसाखी को छोड़ कर दुनिया के तमाम देशों के साथ, चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट देश हों, पूँजीवादी देश हों, माउथ अमरीकी देश हो, जापान हो या दूसरे देश ये, व्यापारिक रिश्ते बढ़ाने के लिये वह क्या क्या कदम उठायेँगे। खास कर योरोपीय माझा बाज़ार के साथ बातचीत करने के लिये वह जरा अच्छे आदमियों को भेजे जिन से हमारा फायदा हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करने से पहले फिर मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जिन तीन बड़ी मछलियों का मैं ने उल्लेख किया है, वह उन के बारे में कुछ करें—सब की दुआ उन को मिलेगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member criticises within limits and legitimately, he gets a little more time.

श्री मधु लिमरे : वह तो मजाक में है आप नर्स को सीरियसली न लें।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The Ministry of Commerce is in charge of both internal and external trade and is also in charge of a number of other industries which are very important for the economy of the country.

The devaluation was expected to increase the exports and to help in various other matters so far as increasing exports was concerned, but unfortunately that has not happened. I feel that the main reason why exports have not increased is due to the short supply or short production of various commodities due to the last two droughts; otherwise, the devaluation would certainly have been helpful in increasing the exports because it would help in competing with the other countries. Our commodities are being priced out in various markets because the costs have increased and, therefore, steps have got to be taken to see that, with the same amount, in the same area of land, they produce more, so that the cost may go down, and this can be possible only if we provide the necessary inputs. Most of the important export items are based on agriculture and therefore, all possible steps should be taken to increase the agricultural production; timely supplies of fertilisers, more water, better seeds and so on, should be made. If that is done, the production per acre will go up and there is a great deal of room for this. If we take the figures of this country and compare them with those of various other countries, say, UAR or Germany or Japan, we will find that there is scope for increasing the production three or four times more; in some of the cases, the production in other countries is much more per acre than what we have in this country. If the inputs are supplied timely and in sufficient quantities, I feel that the production will increase and we will

be able to meet our home demands and will also have something for exports to various markets. The Government have to take into account the various factors which are standing in the way of enabling our commodities to compete with others. Such was the case of Pakistan but Pakistan has been able to increase their exports very much and there is no reason why India should not do so. In our country there are better investments, better industrialists but the policy that is being followed is not very helpful. In Pakistan, they have an advantage of having a better quality of jute and at a cheaper price also and over and above that, the Government gives them certain advantages, they have import entitlement i.e., if they export a certain quantity they get certain imports and even the licence can be sold at a profit. Therefore, they are able to sell at a cheaper price than India and gradually India is being pushed out of the foreign markets. Therefore the Government must take into consideration the various steps that are necessary to meet the competition with other countries. Another thing here is that we are imposing export duty on jute and jute goods. I feel that that needs consideration so that the prices may be competitive and our commodities can stand competition.

14.54. hrs.

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair]

The same applies to low-priced tea. There is an excise duty that is imposed on tea, the whole of which is not being given up, and, therefore, our low-priced tea is also losing the market due to competition from Ceylon and other countries. That also needs immediate consideration and a certain amount of relief so that our tea may not be gradually pushed out.

Government must also make the export trade profitable. The prices that are obtainable in the home market are better than what you can expect in the foreign markets. There-

fore steps have got to be taken that if the cost of export-oriented articles be more than what can be available in the foreign markets, Government should step in there and meet a certain portion of the costs by way of subsidy or otherwise so that they can stand competition. Businessmen and industrialists also must take steps to improve the quality and other things like packaging. There should be good packaging, inferior quality goods must not go out and the quality must be checked and if some after-sale service is required, that also should be arranged, I feel that this is wanting in our country, that should be arranged and Government should take active steps to see that whatever is needed to increase our exports is given. Export trade is very important from the point of view of our country's economy. You cannot import things unless you can increase your exports. After all, imports can be paid for only by exports, because we have not gold or anything else with which we can pay, all our sterling balances which had accumulated during the war-years have all been exhausted and on the contrary our country is a much bigger debtor today than ever. Therefore, steps have got to be taken to increase production and Government must also help in the directions necessary to enable manufacturers to stand competition.

You will find that not only the commodities based on agro-industries but even engineering goods are losing ground in the international market. The sale or export of engineering goods and other non-traditional items also has fallen. Therefore, very special attention is required in that direction. Government must take active steps to energise and to improve the conditions required for improving the production.

As regards imports, a number of things are being imported which can be manufactured in this country. I have suggested before and I would repeat it again that things which can

[Shri Himatsingka]

be manufactured in this country should be allowed to be manufactured here. In certain cases, raw materials may have to be imported but import of raw materials will always be more advantageous than importing the finished goods produced from that raw material. Thereby, we would be saving a lot of foreign exchange equal to the difference between the price of the raw material and that of the finished goods. I can cite a number of examples. One is anthracite coal. There are several other items of that type where we ought to import the raw materials rather than the finished goods. Government are not giving attention to even very small matters. For instance, the import of diamond-cutting machinery is not being allowed. The result is that Israel is pushing out our exports in diamond and emerald. I understand what 10 labourers would produce here in a day, in Israel one would do in one hour, because they have got the machinery for cutting of diamonds. After all, these machinery will not cost much. These things ought to be taken into consideration and prompt action taken to remove the difficulties met with. Unfortunately, that is not being done.

15 hrs.

Yesterday, I happened to meet a Jeweller from Jaipur who said that a small machinery costing a few thousand rupees only is not being allowed to be imported with the result that they cannot manufacture goods cheaply, quickly and of high quality. If machinery is used the quality will be uniform throughout, whereas if a number of hands were to do the same thing, one cannot have the same size, the same polish and so on. These small matters need immediate attention. If these things are attended to, I think that the fall in the export will be arrested and we shall be able actually to increase our exports.

I hope the Minister will do the needful so that we may be able to stand and meet the competition we encounter.

Another matter concerns the tractor manufacturing industry. I understand that the country has sufficient production capacity for meeting its demands. Yet there is a proposal to import machinery for the manufacture of tractors. The existing capacity is more than sufficient and I understand that the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Tractor Panel, Automobile Development Council, has made a representation that they are in a position to meet all the needs of the country and there is, therefore, no need to import machinery spending foreign exchange to the extent of some crores of rupees. I understand that the temptation is that the STC will be asked to import the machinery and they will get some commission. But this will be a dangerous thing. If our country has sufficient production capacity and can meet our needs internally, this should not be permitted.

Shri Manoharan (Madras North)
Mr. Chairman, I am glad to have this opportunity to participate in the discussion of the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce. I would like to make a few observations regarding certain important problems which are engaging the attention of the country.

The Commerce Ministry has its own wide field to cover and hence it assumes more importance today in the context of trade, export, import and like matters. I am very happy that the Ministry is headed by my good friend Shri Dinesh Singh, and assisted by my young and energetic friend Shri Quereah.

Shri Sozhiyan (Kumba Konam)
The Minister is also young and energetic.

Shri Manoharan: In considering certain matters connected with the Ministry of Commerce, if the Minister

fails to devote enough attention, I am afraid he will find himself in the midst of man-eaters. The attention of the House has already been drawn to a deal which shocks the conscience of the country and shakes the confidence of the nation, the notorious sulphur deal. Much has been said not only by the opposition members, but by the Congress members also.

Before entering into that, I would draw the attention of the Commerce Minister to the fact that whatever might be his claim about devaluation regarding boosting of exports, statistics show that exports have fallen down completely. The commodity-wise analysis will prove how after devaluation our exports have suffered, how between June-December 1965 and June-December 1966 our exports have considerably dwindled and belied the hopes entertained by the Minister who came forward with the policy of devaluation. The following are the comparative figures:

	June-Dec. 1965	June-Dec. 1966
	(Million U.S. dollars)	(Million U.S. Dollars)
Jute manufactures .	238.6	194.0
Tea	179.1	141.0
Cotton fabrics .	58.3	38.7
Tobacco	24.3	12.6
Raw cotton	11.7	7.1
Handlooms	10.0	5.0
Coffee	16.2	11.9

Therefore, the twin objects of devaluation, namely to boost exports and discourage imports, have actually betrayed the country and caused a lot of damage to the economy of this nation. I think this serious situation has to be taken into consideration by the Commerce Minister, since he has to shoulder the responsibility, though it is not through any fault of his own.

Secondly, regarding the sulphur deal I have told you that the Commerce Ministry is wide and it has under its wings six corporations. One is, everybody knows, the State Trading Corporation. The others are: The Minerals and Metals Corporation of India Limited, the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation, the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited, the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation of India Limited, and the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation of India Limited. All these six corporations are under the Commerce Ministry, under the administrative control of the Commerce Ministry. Now I want to say something about the sulphur deal that has been entered into by the STC.

Before me there is a note prepared by our Commerce Minister's predecessor, Mr. Manubhai Shah. He tried to justify the contract signed by the STC, but unfortunately, in the last analysis his statement betrayed him. The contract was signed on 7th September, 1965. Before going into the details of the deal, I want to tell you that about merchant, a leather merchant, in a street of New York was in a position to fool not only the STC and through that that boot merchant was able to fool the Commerce Ministry and ultimately he has fooled the entire nation. What is the name of the firm? Messrs. Oral Industries, New York. A quantity of 33,60,000 tons of sulphur was assured to be supplied by this bogus firm. This firm has never undertaken what you call the sulphur trade. But unfortunately, through the STC, certain people have been sent to New York, and another man, one Varadarajan, was asked to study the credit worthiness of the firm and this firm's association with other firms and whether this firm would be in a position to, or be competent enough, to supply the necessary sulphur required. According to the note, a telex message had been sent to the STC, stating this firm has its own credit-worthiness competent enough to

[Shri Manoharan]

supply sulphur. While the discussion was on, two representatives from this so-called bogus firm came to India; they had a discussion with the Chairman of the STC, Mr. Patel, and some other people, and ultimately, an agreement was signed. But, in the meanwhile, the STC received a cable from Shri Varadarajan stating that Dun and Brad Street were not able to ascertain the nature and extent of the operation of this firm, their principles or financial status.

On the 15th September, 1966, the STC was informed by the Indian agents of Oval Industries that it was impossible for the Oval Industries to furnish the performance bond without a confirmed letter of credit being opened by the STC. It was also indicated—I am quoting from the report—that in case the letter of credit was not opened, the deal might be called off. The STC decided to open the letter of credit; however, as a further safeguard, a clause was incorporated in the letter of credit that "it would become operative only after the beneficiaries or their nominees have furnished a performance bond for 9,90,000 US dollars from a bank or an insurance company acceptable in writing to Mr. Varadarajan, General Manager, HHEC, New York."

Subsequently, what happened? The STC had to pay a bank charge amounting to Rs 9.39 lakhs initially for opening the letter of credit. The STC has claimed a refund of the charges, as the credit was not confirmed by the Chase M. Bank and not communicated to the beneficiaries. According to the note, the matter is now under consideration by the State Bank of India. This note was prepared in 1966. I am speaking about it in 1967. I want to know where this examination stands, and what happens to the amount of Rs. 9.39 lakhs already remitted. What is their finding, I do not know.

There is another thing. There were two clauses in the contract with this

bogus firm. One is that if the seller fails to fulfil any of the terms of the contract, provided such failure is not due to *force majeure*, as detailed in clause 16 hereunder, the seller shall be liable for all damages up to five per cent of the value of this contract." The note says that the STC is taking all possible legal action under the contract against the Oval Industries for their failure in performing their contractual obligation. This was in 1966. I would like to know from the Commerce Minister, what action has been taken against this bogus firm, whether any action has been taken at all, and if not, have they got any mind of taking action, because, our public money has been involved in that. Not only that. This scandal has been spreading like a wind conflagration in this country. Ultimately, the blame will fall on the slender shoulders of Mr. Dinesh Singh, the Commerce Minister; whether he likes it or not he has to shoulder that responsibility. These two matters must receive consideration of this hon. House.

One is, what happened to the examination conducted by the State Bank of India regarding that amount. The second is, what legal action is being taken, according to him and according to the report. Mr. Madhu Limaye was asking, who are the culprits, and who are the real officers who should be punished. So far as I am concerned, after having read the note prepared by the Commerce Ministry, by his predecessor, Shri Manubhai Shah, I am convinced that three people are responsible for this. One is the Chairman of the STC Mr. Patel; the second is the Director of the STC, Mr. Sial; and the third is Mr. Varadarajan who is in New York. If these three people are found to be guilty, what action Government is going to take against them, it is left to them. What I want to stress is this shabby deal has been done by these Three Musketeers, who are ruling and controlling STC. I am convinced hereafter the name of STC should be changed. Up till now it is called State Trading

Corporation. It should be changed as State Trading Corporation.

Sir, much has been done to tarnish the image of our country. Though I am essentially for public undertakings like the STC, unlike Prof. Ranga, still a systematic attempt is being made to discredit public undertakings by these discredited, unscrupulous, untrustworthy officials.

There is another instance, which is equally shocking, which should receive the consideration of our Minister. Probably he may not know all these shabby deals but these are things he ought to understand, because there is no escape from that. Is it a fact that agencies for television were given to the relatives of the officers of STC? I can give you the names. Agencies for television were given to the relative of an officer, who is a Director of STC. His name is Mr. Sayal and the name of the company is DISCO. Not only that I am told this Sayal is an expert in human hair export and by utilising his office, he has created conditions whereby his relatives can be benefited. I ask the Minister to probe into this matter, because one after the other scandals are coming up, which are definitely destroying the image of this country.

There is another thing which is still more excruciating and painful. I do not know how far it is true, but I am told that Mr. Sayal is being tipped for the Chairmanship of the STC. Corrupt officials should not be shielded by the Government. So far the Government did it; I have no objection to that because the Government could not but do it. But hereafter a man like Mr. Dinesh Singh, noted for his integrity, should not spare even a minute in condemning all the officials who are found guilty.

I am very sorry about the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation. I must say something about it. I am sorry to bring in certain personalities involved in the scandal. Our foreign exchange is being wasted terribly and miserably. One particular

lady. Who is the Executive Director of that corporation is responsible for it. Articles after articles have appeared in the weekly Current where everything has been exposed completely. I do not know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to this scandal. This HHEC is exporting not only commodities to world capitals, but also individuals. Very recently I was told that an officer whose name is Mr D N. Saraf, who is the General Manager of this Corporation—whether he was sent or he has gone is a different matter—went to Montreal to study something or to take stock of the situation, I do not know. One senior official was enough for the job. But the moment he returns back, this lady could not restrain herself. Therefore, Mrs. Jayakar also went via Paris, London, New York, Montreal. Think of the amount of foreign exchange involved. Whenever people go to the Government and say that they want to import something, the stock reply of the Government is that there is foreign exchange shortage. But see how much foreign exchange is being wasted by individuals connected with the highest corporations of the country like the Handicrafts, Handloom Export Corporation. This has appeared in the papers and that is why I thought it my duty to draw the attention of the the Commerce Minister and request him to pay immediate attention to it.

I have listed six corporations. I am talking about all the corporations. Not even a single corporation is free from corruption. Yesterday, my hon. friend of the Swatantra Party talked much about the Metals and Mineral Trading Corporation and pointed out how the scandal is brewing there. Regarding this Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation also my attention has been drawn towards some scandal which if properly checked, can be cured, otherwise the situation will become very serious.

I want to say something about export promotion. The report which is

[Shri Manoharan]

Incomplete and incorrect has claimed something, but actually I could not find whether the report justifies what it claims. Regarding our engineering goods the prospects are very bleak. As against a total export of goods worth Rs. 24.5 crores in 1965-66 the exports of engineering industrial goods fell to Rs. 20 crores in 1966-67. I have already told commodity-wise how our exports have fallen. In engineering goods also this is a heavy loss that we will have to suffer and incur. But the most disquieting fact is that the performance of this particular industry is this even when it was given to the tune of Rs. 280 crores worth of import licences during 1966-67. Therefore, that aspect must draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Commerce.

Now I come to the khadi business. I do not criticise anybody who wears khadi though the people of this country suspect the *bona fides* of khadi users. Economically speaking, it is an economic waste. I can say it is an economic impossibility though it is a political courtesy. Regarding khadi I have got the necessary facts with me. To the tune of Rs. 13 crores worth of sub-standard goods are being accumulated in so many godowns of the country. The working group set up by the Government in August 1963, to study the khadi and village industries drew attention to the fact that the amount of stock on 31st March 1964 was of the order of Rs. 13 crores including Rs. 7 to 8 crores worth of cotton khadi and Rs. 3 to 4 crores worth of woollen khadi. At the end of March, 1966 it was estimated that khadi of all varieties worth Rs. 22.53 crores was estimated to be in stock. This represented an excess of Rs. 4.51 crores over eight months production. According to reports received up to 5-6-1967, the stock of khadi cloth, and yarn (cotton, woollen and silk) as on 31-3-1967 was: cotton Rs. 1605.63 lakhs, woollen Rs. 325.99 lakhs, silk Rs. 255.96 lakhs, ready-made Rs. 90.22 lakhs; total Rs. 22.77 crores. After that, another

report came that stocks to the tune of Rs. 28.46 crores are available either in the godowns or in the show-case. This is sheer economic waste. We are criminally assaulting the people of this country who, unfortunately, reposed faith in the competence of the Government. So far as khadi is concerned, it is not only a drain on the economy of this country, it has already become a matter of ridicule in this country. That also, I think, must receive the attention of the Commerce Minister.

Then I want to say something about bleeding Madras. In the past Madras State was in a position to earn some money by exporting bleeding Madras. Our export earnings in the past used to be to the tune of Rs. 6 crores. Now it has fallen to some lakhs. The most disturbing factor is this. The export of bleeding Madras has dwindled not because of any fault on our part. We are being told that it is a competitive market and in the face of competition from Japan and Hongkong our commodity cannot be in a position to stand that competition. But, so far as our knowledge goes, it is because of the incompetence and callousness on the part of the Handlooms and Handicrafts Export Corporation that we are now suffering. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this. Our State is suffering from want of finance. When we come to the Central Government, the reply is "no finance" You are not only helping us or supporting us but through your callousness you are destroying the possibility of our export trade of bleeding Madras, because of which we are losing much revenue. I hope the Commerce Minister will consider this aspect also.

Yet another fact that I want to bring to the notice of the Commerce Minister is this. Each and every institution is being shifted to Delhi. This has been the fashion of the day now. We have got only one central institution in Madras, namely, the Foo

Corporation. Recently, the Government of India have decided to shift it to Delhi. Therefore, in order to compensate that, let me ask the Government, the Commerce Minister in particular, that the All India Handloom Board should be shifted from Delhi to Madras. Madras has got a number of loom and Madras leads in the production of handloom cloth. Therefore, it is not fair and proper for the Central Government to agree to the shifting of the All India Handloom Board to Madras.

Diversion of trade is a must in the fast changing world. So, effective steps and remedial measures should be taken by the Government of India and thereby the bleeding Madras, whose export has already dwindled to the point of total extinction should be rehabilitated once again.

One more point and I am done. I may sum up what I have said. All the corporations like STC, HHEC and MMTC should be probed into. It should be an independent non-official committee, or a parliamentary committee, to study the pros and cons and see who are really guilty. Those who are found guilty must be punished. Therefore, my request to the Commerce Minister is this: 'ry to have a parliamentary committee and assign it some task of probing into the working as well as the misdeeds of the corporations, and finally try to see that these corporations are cleansed and the unnecessary and undesirable officials are simply wiped off. This organisation as well as these corporations are doing meritorious service to the expectations of the people of this country. I hope, the hon. Minister of Commerce will pay heed to the suggestions made by me and see that something is done in this regard. In case he fails to do this—this is not a warning which I am giving but a friendly advice—and pay his proper attention to these defects pointed out, ultimately what will happen, despite his sincerity, honesty and impeccable integrity, is

that he will find himself to be in the midst of man-eaters.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while rising to support the Demands of the Commerce Ministry, I congratulate the Minister for his meaningful efforts to get through a difficult situation in which we are today. But, at the same time, I should caution him that there is much more difficulty in the way of export-import trade of this country.

This leads me to the question of India's present economy. Every day we are increasing our import bill and there is a feeling that unless we raise the tempo of our exports, it will not be possible for us to maintain the credit that India so long had. There is a growing feeling both inside the country and outside that we have reached the limit of our borrowing capacity. The decline in exports has added to this disquieting phenomenon.

I would now like to indicate certain trends that have been shown in our export trade. When devaluation came on 6th June, 1966, I was one of those who thought that it would give a good boost to our export market. Unfortunately, it did not so happen. During the seven months after devaluation our exports declined by 15 per cent as compared with the same period in 1965. Why did it so happen? It required a lot of time for the administration to take the follow-up measures; the result was that in the rupee-exchange countries Government took a lot of time to adjust our previous commitments and consequently we lost very much in rupee-payment countries.

Towards the later part of 1966, luckily enough, the gap was made up to some extent. But perceptible improvements are to be found not in the traditional items but in cases of non-traditional items, like steel, footwear, raw skin, iron ore and industrial goods. In fact, at the time of devaluation it was thought that our

[Shri R. Barua]

traditional market of exports was rather reaching a saturation point and therefore we should exploit our non-traditional markets. By devaluation it was expected that the idle industrial capacity and the industrial potential would be exploited to the full. But, as I have already indicated, because of not taking proper measures it could not be so done. All the same, the improvement that was seen in these items could not be maintained because of the large decline in the traditional market, like tea, jute and cotton textiles.

For instance, in the case of jute, export of jute manufactures totalled 7.5 lakh tonnes as compared to 9.3 lakh tonnes in the previous year. After devaluation the export of jute goods perceptibly declined. Except in the case of carpet backing cloth, in other items we suffered a decline. The basis of this malady is normally sought to be attributed to the shortfall of jute supply. But, I am afraid, it is not enough to rest content upon this that supply was not there.

Besides this, it must be taken note of that in the matter of jute bags, the off-take by UK and USA, USSR, U A R and Argentina is on the decline particularly after devaluation. Is it because of non-supply of materials or something else? To my mind, there has been a substitute production of these packing materials in the form of polythene bags, paper bags and things of that sort. Therefore, the Ministry should investigate whether it is merely a case of non supply of sufficient material or a case of new competition coming up in the form of substitute materials. I am sorry to say that in the entire Report, nothing is indicated as to why this fall is there except, of course, these figures. The thinking of the Government is not indicated in the Report.

Over and above this, the administrative machinery is so slow in giving proper timely refunds that the indus-

try also suffers from getting timely material and replenishing their finance. Recently, the Chairman of the Jute Manufacturers Association said that under various heads, the industry is to get Rs. 120 million from the Government. If such a big amount is not refunded in time because of the administrative slackness, you can visualise how the industry can get through its difficult position.

Coming to tea, this is an important traditional item and all the traditional items play a very important role in foreign trade. The value of tea exported from India has declined from Rs. 132 crores in 1963 to Rs. 125 crores in 1964 and to Rs. 115 crores in 1965. In quantity also, the figures show a gradual decline. The figures are as follows:

(in thousand Kgs.)

1964	210523
1965	199365
1966	190900

So, there is a decline in the quantum also. It is to be seen whether it is really due to devaluation or due to something else. My submission is that the Government's policy in treating this industry is such that tea industry is left with no incentive except the margin of profit that they get. It is strange that U.K. and USA have started consuming less and less of Indian tea. In USA, India's loss came to be Ceylon's gain; in Britain, benefit went to African producers. This decline started well before devaluation. My diagnosis of the disease is that it is attributable to four causes, namely, (1) unwise tax burden, (2) lack of attention to reduce cost of production, (3) failure of the industry to plough back a substantial portion of its profit for modernisation of the machinery and scientific research and (4) failure to maintain traditional market and to exploit new potential.

This industry is passing through a difficult financial position. The high power Committee has suggested that some sort of a finance corporation should be established so that the industry can be helped in a big way. But uptill now nothing has been done.

Then, about the tax credit system that was introduced for the purpose of exports, it did not work well. It is because the refund which was expected to come back to exporters, did not come for months and months. In many cases the exporters had to forgo the refund. Over and above that, the Government has recently raised the cess from 4 paise to 8 paise per kg. This is intended to help the Tea Board for promotional purposes. But I fail to understand, while the industry is passing through difficult times, why the Government cannot divert a certain portion of excise duty to the Tea Board if they really want to help it. The Tea Board is financed from different heads. Therefore, this increase of cess has put a further burden on the industry and I doubt how far in this competitive world the tea industry can be expected to export more tea and to earn more foreign exchange. The tax that was imposed on tea recently in the budget was sought to be justified on the ground that it would minimise to some extent the internal consumption and would help to push up exports. I have gone more into this matter and I find that it is not going to achieve the desired results. On the contrary, it will deprive the industry of the financial cushion that it was expected to get from internal sales. The external sales are declining not because of not having sufficient quantities but because of higher costs and the other competitive factors coming to the field. Therefore, this is another thing which has led to the decline in exports.

Then again the Government is oblivious to the potentiality of export markets, say, for instance, Australia

and New Zealand. I have found that the per capita consumption of tea in Australia and New Zealand is as high as seven pounds per annum and Ceylon's share in this market is 60 per cent of the total export. What have we done there? Both in Argentina and in New Zealand, we have lost the market to Ceylon, Formosa and Indonesia.

Last of all, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the uneconomic holdings of tea gardens in the country. The National Council of Applied Economic Research suggested that there should be a survey here to find out the causes of uneconomic tea gardens, but no survey has yet been undertaken. Since technical and other factors vary from unit to unit, it would be impossible to redeem the tea gardens by applying a blanket remedy. That is why, the National Council of Applied Economic Research suggested a survey, but the Government uptill now has not undertaken the survey. The time is not very far away when these uneconomic units will be completely wiped out of the tea map of India.

Coming to the STC, I find that some of the hon. Members on the Opposition had nothing but invectives to throw at it. It seems that my hon. friends are obsessed with some sort of a free enterprise disease. Without being, or without trying to be, a doctrinaire, I should submit that the phenomenon of State trading is not only found in socialist countries, but even countries which do not swear by socialism have adopted the State trading business and it has come to be an accepted phenomenon of the modern trading world. For instance, in Australia, Canada and Argentina, the trade in wheat is handled by Boards set up by the Government. About 11 per cent of the total imports into Western Europe, from USA and Canada are subject to State trading there. Trade in tobacco in Japan is

[Shri R. Barua]

a State monopoly. In U.K., centralised buying, selling, and distribution of cotton is given to the Raw Cotton Commission. Therefore, it would be really uncharitable to advance arguments and call STC a disease in our state of affairs. The STC has done good work in enlarging the scope of Indian exports and in arranging for essential imports on an economic basis. Its activities in exploring new markets and diversifying export potentialities, supplementing private trade in spheres when it is needed, should be commented upon. During the last few years, STC has increased its trade from Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 152 crores, apart from Rs. 95 crores worth of minerals separately handled recently by the MMTC. Therefore, this is really a big achievement. Over and above this, by handling export trade in a big way, we have been able to plug the loopholes and the misuse of foreign exchange. In many cases, the price given by the STC is really helpful both for the trade and for the cultivator.

In the matter of jute, you know that the jute association tried to help in maintaining a certain bottom price for jute but it failed. Then the STC had to come in and make bulk purchase, and the result was that we were able to maintain a certain bottom price for jute and thereby enable the cultivators to get a remunerative price. In the matter of cotton and tobacco also, the performance of the STC in coming to the aid of the producers has been no less important.

It is admitted on all fronts that by coming into this field of bulk purchase the STC has helped the producers and saved them from exploitation by some interested people, which might have ultimately damaged our trade and prosperity. Simply because in some cases there might have been some misdoings or some errors of judgment on the part of the STC, we should not think of completely wiping out the STC from our thinking; it

would be a disastrous day for us if we think on those lines. The STC has come to stay and it should be our honest effort to see how best, through the STC we can develop our export trade.

So far as the functioning of the STC as it is today is concerned, we find that the STC is not expropriating everything to itself. On the other hand, it is rendering necessary help to the private sector also where such help is needed. I should submit that there should be greater coordination between the STC and the private export-houses. I think that they have yet to go a long way to play their proper role; but till that time comes, some help is necessary. Or, alternatively in the interests of the country, it may be necessary that the STC must take full charge of certain items for export and import.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Commerce Ministry.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): The report of the Ministry of Commerce deals with the activities of this Ministry during the year of devaluation. All these years, in fact, for a decade and more, this Ministry was presided over by Shri Manubhai Shah; he was almost the overlord of this Ministry. So, it is interesting to have a look back at the performance of this Ministry over the last decade. I shall come to that presently, but before that, I should like to read out a passage from this report regarding the effects of devaluation. The passage reads thus:

"The beneficiary impact of devaluation on exports might have been pronounced during the year but for severe drought conditions in many parts of this country."

I should like to say that this is an exercise in hypocrisy. For, in this country, even a child now knows that

devaluation was a himalayan blunder. Even Shri Dinesh Singh knows that in his heart, but Government would not admit that mistake. They will go on advancing arguments, fallacious arguments at that, to justify that himalayan blunder, namely devaluation. Even for a Congress Government, I suggest that self-criticism is good sometimes. It would have been good for the Government and for the country if they would have openly admitted the blunder. The Finance Minister who has taken over has done a bit of heart-searching; he has admitted a bit, but I am rather surprised to see that the Commerce Ministry which had some doubts about it before devaluation is now trying to justify it. In order to justify that, they try to say that as far as certain commodities are concerned, during the end of 1986 there was a little boost in export. I have no time to go into the details of those commodities, but in all honesty Government should also admit that they are the commodities that would have got a boost in export in spite of devaluation. The commodities are such. But the total result of devaluation was that there was no boost in export as a whole, but there was a drop in exports.

And what were the disastrous consequences? Our foreign debts went up from Rs. 2,900 crores to nearly Rs. 4,300 crores by just a stroke of the pen and imports became dearer and costlier; also devaluation has substantially pushed up the price level. These were essentially the disastrous consequences.

Some of our so-called well-wishers and friends wanted devaluation. That is also an open story. Government used to say it is persuasion, it is advice, it is suggestion, but we used to say it is pressure, it was almost an order and they succumbed to it. They do not stop at that. Of course, Government have accepted the idea of liberalisation of imports for which the World Bank and the aid-givers are pressurising this Government for so many years. Still they go on pres-

surising this Government; they will go on pressurising this Government. Even in today's Times of India there is evidence of it. The report of the Agency for International Development is published and in that it is said:

"During most of India's critical development history, heavy industry has been emphasised at the expense of agriculture. The restrictions on imports and on private enterprise militating against free markets have inhibited growth. While there has been a liberalisation, strong prejudice against the reforms remains."

So they want to remove that prejudice and they assure us one thing.

"The AID in seeking to speed up the momentum of development efforts will push for greater food production, slower population growth, further reduction of administrative controls..."—

The Swatantra Party should be nappy—

श्री N. K. Somani (Nagaur): Yes, we are.

श्री Vasudev Nair: "...and greater reliance on a free market". So this pressure is going to work up. Already they have succumbed to a great extent. So we should like to warn Government that they should put a stop to this kind of surrender. Devaluation should at least at this stage be admitted as a blunder.

श्री Ranga (Srikakulam): It has ruined the country.

An hon. Member: Devalued India.

श्री Vasudev Nair: As I said in the beginning, I should like to look at their achievements. What has the Ministry achieved? The adverse balance of position remains. Right from 1950-51, it remains and the situation, has, if at all, worsened, not improved. So the Ministry has

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

nothing to boast about. In 1950-51, our exports were worth Rs. 601 crores and in 1965-66—I do not take the 1966-67 figures; they may say it was a bad year after devaluation; so I take 1965-66—they were of the order of Rs. 810 crores. Here again there is a statistical magic. If that also is taken into account, improvement in the position is even less because after the liberation of Goa, we had some exports from Goa; those figures are also added to the 1965-66 figure. The landborne trade to Nepal was not accounted before, now that also is accounted for. So, essentially the Ministry cannot claim that because of their various schemes of incentives for exports, including the import entitlement racket, they have achieved anything. The average premium on an import entitlement was 150 per cent, in certain cases it went up to 500 per cent. It was the biggest scandal and racket in this country and so many people have become millionaires in a day. In spite of all that, they could not achieve any substantial results.

As far as diversification of exports is concerned, what is the position? I have got the figures with me from 1950-51 to 1965-66. As far as Western Europe is concerned, in 1950-51 it was Rs. 216 crores, and in 1965-66 it is only Rs. 220 crores—an advance of Rs. 4 crores in a period of something like 15 years. In U.K. in 1950-51 it was Rs. 140 crores, and in 1965-66 it is Rs. 146 crores. Other West European countries, from Rs. 21 crores to Rs. 18 crores, the advance in the other way round. America—from Rs. 129 to Rs. 168 crores, there is an improvement. In Asia you will be surprised to see that there is a stalemate—Rs. 188 crores in 1950-51 and Rs. 188 crores in 1965-66. That is the condition of Asian countries as far as our exports are concerned.

Coming to Africa, it was Rs. 35 crores in 1950-51, and now it is Rs. 62 crores, there is an improvement, but

that is confined only to two countries Egypt and Sudan, for all other countries it is a minus achievement. For Latin America it is pitiable; from Rs. 26 crores it has gone down to Rs. 10 crores in 15 years.

This Ministry was doing something very wonderful to boost our exports. The only region—some people will say I am quoting this because I am happy over it, of course I am happy—was the socialist countries where there was a dramatic, substantial improvement. In 1950-51 it was only Rs. 3 crores, and in 1965-66 it was Rs. 157 crores.

So, the total picture is this, that as far as vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America are concerned, they could not do practically anything. Why did it happen? Let them really make a study of the situation. One of the main causes for this pitiable situation, according to me, is this. Government is not prepared to offer equal advantages to those countries. When you want to export, you should be prepared to import also. That attitude is not there, that principle is not accepted by us. Secondly, this question of export and import can be basically solved only if the grip on import-export trade of the private sector is taken away. That is the basic, fundamental question.

Why should I say like this? Is it only because of ideological affinity for nationalisation of the export-import trade? No. From the practical aspect, if you want to do away with undercutting of prices which was going on, which is going on, if you want to do away with the vicious practice of under-invoicing and over-invoicing, and if you want to stop the supply of sub-standard and adulterated articles to foreign markets, the only basic remedy is the nationalisation of the export-import trade. I have no time; otherwise I would have established how, if we had taken this bold measure, and if we had not

faltered, as this Congress Government has faltered in this case, India's balance of payment position would have been favourable to our country within this period, and we would have established strong links of co-operation and trade with our brothers in Africa, in Asia and in Latin America and we would not have remained in this pitiable and tragic position of raw material appendage of these metropolitan countries. After 20 years of freedom, the Minister should be ashamed to see that this country remains as a raw material appendage of the metropolitan countries as we were for 150 years.

16 hrs.

If this trade is to be nationalised, I am not at all prepared to cite the STC as an ideal. I should not be misunderstood in that way. Of course, in principle we accept that, but the way the business had been carried on all these years leaves much to be desired. There should be a lot of improvement and overhaul. If the principle is accepted, let us discuss the details as to how that should be implemented. But there should not be any delay in accepting that principle and in going ahead with it.

I have a number of smaller points which I will go through within a few minutes, because I have to devote some time to another vital matter: the question of freight rates. Even now, we are heavily dependent because the shipping lines are the monopoly of the western countries. From 1st July, you are going to have another freight increase of 10 per cent. During 1960 to 1965, the freight increase was of the order of 30 per cent. There was already an increase of 30 per cent in various stages. After that, they had the benefit of devaluation, and again they are increasing it by 10 per cent. Our Government is helpless. They will not develop our national shipping industry; they go on depending on these western shipping lines, and they dictate their terms and the

Government is helpless. How have we landed ourselves in this position, and what is the way out from this position?

There is another question: what about the production of raw materials for some of the items which are major items of export? Textiles was one of the items which was taken up by many hon. friends. I do not want to devote more time on that. Why not we make an effort to attain self-sufficiency in the production of cotton? Is it an impossibility? What about cashew? We in Kerala are directly interested in that, because there are entire areas in my State where the people live on cashew, and there are tens of thousands of workers whose fate and future are tied up with this industry. We are living in a very difficult period, because we depend upon the raw material from Africa. 70 per cent of our raw material is imported from Africa, and we now hear that they have started processing in Africa. All these 20 years this Government has done practically nothing to attain self-sufficiency in the production of raw nuts in India. I have the figures with me, but I have no time to dwell further on it. What about jute? You are importing jute from Thailand. I am told that there is blackmarketing going on, in this imported jute in this country. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any truth in that report.

There is another point, and that is about the Textile Corporation. We are glad that the Government has adopted a policy decision that a Textile Corporation will be set up to take over the sick mills. I would like, however, to warn the Government: there are pressures being worked up in this country to give up that proposition. We from this side would like the Government to stick to their proposal and implement it and see that the proposal is implemented, and see that the workers who are thrown out of the mills are taken care of

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

properly. In answer to a question which was a straight question put to the Minister some days back, he was trying to wriggle out of it or not to give a straight reply. As far as the workers' conditions are concerned, we want to have a straight reply about their conditions. We demand that they should be taken over.

Then there is the question of tea and coffee. Personally also, some of us are convinced that the difficulty in the export of tea and coffee does not arise, because our people drink coffee and tea, and our people should have their cup of coffee and tea. We should produce enough and export enough; that should be our policy. This anti-people policy of all kinds of taxes on the poor man's cut of tea and coffee, we are going to oppose. This is not a correct policy. We have a big market for hides and skins and leather goods. But we are worried so much about anti-cow slaughter? How can both these things go together?

There is another vital matter which concerns my State more than any other. The Minister knows it is rubber. I have to place a chargesheet against his Ministry. He may not be personally involved; I am prepared to say that much, because he took over this Ministry only a few months back. But his Ministry is in the dock.

There is an impression amongst many that rubber producers mean big planters. The history of rubber production began with big planters, but during the last 10 years, people having 50 cents, 1 acre or 2 acres have gone into rubber production on a large scale. There are various reasons for it into which I do not go for lack of time. But it is a fact that today 80 per cent of the land under rubber production is owned by these small growers. The Rubber Board's definition of a small grower is a person who cultivates below 50 acres. 40 per cent of the production is from that land. He got a little good price in

1965 and beginning of 1966. Then what happened? Four or five big monopoly companies, tyre manufacturers, both foreign and Indian, but mostly foreign, raised a hue and cry. Something happened behind the scene. In this Government, more things happen behind the scene than before it. This Ministry behind the back of the poor cultivators entered into a deal with Dunlop and others, to supply Indian rubber cultivated by the toiling millions of this country at a fixed price of Rs. 410 per quintal. How did they arrive at this price? The Minister announced in the Rajya Sabha at the end of the last session that it is a reasonable price. But the representatives of cultivators were never consulted. The Kerala State, which has a stake in this, was not consulted. Some officials behind the back of the cultivators entered into this agreement with the Dunlop agents. There is another thing. They have allowed an increase in the price of tyres to the extent of 7½ per cent. What is the component of rubber in a tyre? I was ignorant of it and I enquired. It is only 18 per cent. But on the plea that the rubber prices have gone up, they extracted a price increase of 7½ per cent from the Ministry and also an assurance that rubber cultivated by the Indian cultivator will be given to them at a fixed price of Rs. 410 per quintal.

A Tariff Commission was appointed. Who wanted it? Not the cultivators, but the Dunlop tyre manufacturers. Government appointed a Tariff Commission. They have produced a report, which is supposed to be secret till now. Government are going to take a decision over it. So, this is a very crucial time and that is why I want to do some blunt talking. There is no use having a round-about talk. We are convinced that unless we have a frank talk and place all our cards on the table and argue our case, the Ministry is not going to give a fair deal to the cultivator. We are convinced about that, because we

know some inside stories also about what is happening and what is going to happen. This Tariff Commission which is supposed to be a quasi-judicial body, which is supposed to have gone into the cost of production, which is supposed to have taken all points of view into consideration and which is supposed to have given a judicial verdict, I am ashamed to say, has given almost the same figure as the Ministry and Dunlops entered into. How does it happen? After going into all the paraphernalia of an enquiry the Tariff Commission gives a recommendation almost the same as the one agreed upon behind the back of the cultivator by the Ministry and the Dunlops. Rs. 410 was the price announced by the Minister in Rajya Sabha. I am told the Tariff Commission has recommended Rs. 414—almost the same. I have no time otherwise I would have gone into the details. I do not know how they can give a verdict like that. They did not at all take into consideration the land value. They think that the rubber cultivators do not have any value for their land and therefore no land value need be taken into consideration. Sir, there is a statutory body like the Rubber Board. They have facts and figures. They say that the average production per acre in India is 400 pounds while I am told the Tariff Commission from their costing have come to the conclusion that the production of rubber in Indian estates on an average is 800 pounds per acre. The Rubber Board, which is an authoritative body, which is a statutory body, which deals with the entire problem of rubber, has said that 400 pounds per acre is the Indian production. But the Tariff Commission one fine morning comes to the conclusion that it is 800 pounds. Sir, in Malaysia it is only 800 pounds average production per acre. Poor India has not developed at all. We should develop to that level, I agree. We will develop and we assure the hon. Minister that we will make the country self-sufficient in rubber. But, do not stab us from the back. Do not stab the cultivators from the back. Give a

fair deal to them. I am worried about it and that is why I am speaking like this. Let him not get angry over this. (Interruption). It is a very vital problem. He should know that in the Kerala State legislature the Minister concerned has moved an official resolution last week and they have unanimously adopted that resolution criticising the Central Government's and Tariff Commission's position. Everybody, including the Congress Members, with one voice came out against the Tariff Commission's report and against the attitude of the Central Government. He should understand the feelings of our people because large areas are going to be ruined, large number of families will be ruined. To safeguard the interest of Dunlops, should we be ruined? If they are going to adopt this position, it is in the long run against our national interest because rubber production will go down.

If they adopt this position, rubber cultivation will not improve. By 1971-72 we are in need of 1,85,000 tons of natural rubber and our production will be 75,000 tons. Synthetic rubber, reclaimed rubber etc., put together our gap will be only 15,000 tons in 1971-72 provided our cultivators produce 75,000 tons of natural rubber. Now it is 54,000 tons. By 1971-72 they are prepared to produce even more than 75,000 tons provided the Government again consider the question and takes a just decision. I understand the difficulties of Shri Dinesh Singh. A person from Kalakankar cannot understand the difficulties of rubber cultivation. More especially, a raja from Kalakankar can never understand the problems of the rubber cultivator.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must understand my difficulty also. You are making a good case but you have already exceeded your time.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, I am thankful to you for being lenient to me. You have understood the seriousness of the case. Sir, it is a very serious matter. I should like the Minister to go by the figures of the Rubber Board. He himself cannot throw the Rubber Board over board because the Rubber Board is responsible to this Government. It is a statutory body. The figures given by it are there. If he goes by those figures he will have to give a better price than this Rs. 414 recommended by the Tariff Commission.

Now I am concluding by saying one or two things. I understand that the wig manufacturers of Bengal, some 2,000 families, were recently put to a lot of difficulties because the SFC has entered the field. I should like to know what the position is, how he can help them out of their difficulty. Then, is it true that a public tea warehouse in Calcutta is going to be entrusted to a private firm, Messrs. Balmer Laurie and Company, going against the recommendations of the Plantation Enquiry Commission, which have been previously accepted by the Government of India?

Finally, if the Ministry is really to do credit to its job, it has basically to depart from the policies which have been pursued till now. Unless that is done, they will remain in the muddle that they were all these years and the balance-of-payments position will remain adverse to us and our foreign-exchange crisis will never be solved.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): Sir, I would like to deal briefly with some of the matters raised by hon. Members during this discussion. One criticism was levelled against the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Only two things have come to our notice, and that too from the speeches of the hon. Members namely, (1) that we have much accumulated stocks of khadi and, secondly that the personnel of the Khadi Board is not

acceptable to some of the hon. Members. The personnel of the Khadi Board has been described by one hon. Member as "manned by widows of Congressmen". Let me, in the first instance, make it very clear that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Shri Dinkar Desai: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know what you said; you said "widowed Congressmen".

Shri Dinkar Desai: I said political widows of the Congress Party.

Shri Shaif Qureshi: If the hon. Member goes through the list of Members of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission he will find that there are only five gentlemen in this Commission, there is no lady in this Commission; there may be a few ladies in the Khadi and Village Industries Board; but that is entirely different.

Shri Dinkar Desai: Sir, on a point of order. I have not referred to the Commission. I have referred to the khadi agency, all staff; not board or commission. He has misunderstood me.

Shri Shaif Qureshi: The point is this. The problem of khadi has to be looked at from the point of view of the employment of millions of people in villages. The main task before the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is to alleviate the sufferings of millions of our people who are living in villages. We know that the labour in rural areas, who are mostly engaged in agriculture, are doing only part-time work. In order to provide work to them for the entire period of the year and not allow them to starve and let them earn the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been formed.... (Interruptions). You may disagree with me but you should

have the patience to listen to me. So, it was with this idea that this Board was formed. Hon. Members would have an idea of its functions, if I give the figures. The number of persons who have been given employment in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission on khadi side is more than 20 lakhs.

An hon. Member: How many are Congressmen?

Shri Shaif Qureshi: They are all Indians.

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): Congressmen also?

Shri Shaif Qureshi: They are Indians and they are labourers. On the village industries side there are more than 25 lakhs people employed. So, hon. Members can very well imagine the magnitude of its work. Then, this Commission is not a profit earning organisation. It is working on a "no-profit no-loss" basis. It is not like any other industry where we can have a balance-sheet and we can know the profits and thus assess the increase it has made in its activities. The real fact is that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is for the benefit of the common man in the villages to provide him work throughout the year and it is not working on the basis of profit.

Then, secondly, about the difference between the stocks of khadi and the stocks held by the mill sector and the powerloom sector, the stock which a mill has means the stock within the mill premises; it does not include stock which has been sold to retailers and whole-salers or stock lying with its depots outside the mill precincts whereas the khadi stock includes the stock with the Khadi Board, the different bhandars and the co-operative societies. That is why a bigger picture emerges and possibly certain hon. Members feel that there are huge stocks of khadi lying with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The fact is that some khadi has accumulated.....

Shri Ranga: Too much.

Shri Shaif Qureshi: but not to this extent—not to the tune of Rs. 38 crores or Rs. 28 crores.

An hon. Member: The study group accepted it.

Shri Shaif Qureshi: I shall give the figures but first of all let me give the background

Shri Manoharan said that the Khadi Board has accumulated huge stocks. He meant even that stock which is lying in our bhandars, associations, co-operatives and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is not that stock; it is the stock which is in the market and this should not be confused with the stock which is possibly given by any industry—the mill industry or the powerloom industry. The real position is that we have an accumulated stock of sub-standard khadi or yarn which possibly comes to the tune of Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 5 crores. With a big venture like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, there is every possibility that some substandard khadi or yarn will be produced.

Shri Ranga: That is being dumped on us, poor consumers.

Shri Shaif Qureshi: No, Sir. Whatever fabric we are producing is A class fabric and whatever sub-standard fabric is there is an indication by itself that we are not trying to give to the common man sub-standard khadi or yarn; otherwise, this sub-standard khadi or yarn would not have accumulated. This by itself is evidence and a testimony to the fact that we want to give standard quality khadi cloth to the people. Whatever sub-standard yarn or khadi is produced that will remain with the Khadi Commission.

Shri Manoharan: Can you produce standard khadi? The Committee itself has suggested that it is very difficult to improve the quality.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Though most of the front-benchers have given up their old politics, they have not given up khadi. Acharya Ranga is there.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: So far as the sub-standard khadi or yarn is concerned, we are not sitting idle; we are thinking of mixing this yarn with millmade yarn. I think, the time has come when we have to do a little bit of rethinking and that khadi will have to co-exist with other types of cloth.

Shri Manoharan: That means, khadi will have to be adulterated.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: No adulteration; it will have to co-exist a little bit with other yarn or cloth so that sub-standard khadi or yarn, whatever we have got, will be disposed of.

Shri Ranga: Sir, Shri Morarji Desai is there on that side. He is now the Deputy Prime Minister. He is as much a devotee of khadi as myself. Has the Government decided upon this policy of mixing some mill yarn with khadi yarn in order to make the sub-standard khadi a little more durable than what it is? What is it that his colleague is saying? It is most extra-ordinary. They want to do some kind of rethinking which would adulterate khadi.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: There is no rethinking; khadi will remain khadi as it is today; but we are rethinking as to how to dispose of the sub-standard khadi which is not really khadi. Sub-standard khadi is not to be sent to the market. As I have already stated and I may again stress the point that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has not at all permitted and will never permit that sub-standard khadi should come to the market to besmear the face of khadi. Khadi will always remain as strong, vigorous and pure as Shri Ranga is wearing at this time.

16.34 hrs.

(Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair)

Some little stock which has accumulated, beyond that of sub-standard khadi, is because of the fact that the prices of khadi are a little bit higher as compared to powerloom or mill-made cloth. Naturally, there is a tendency in the public now to go in for millmade or powerloom made cloth. That has given a little bit of accumulation of khadi stock.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav (Baramati): What is the meaning of 'substandard khadi'?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: The very word 'sub-standard' is an indication of what it means. The sub-standard means low standard, that is, which nobody will purchase and which we will not sell.

Shri Manoharan: Why was it manufactured then?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: The hon. Member should know there is a very high-power committee appointed under the able chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta which is looking into the whole question of khadi.

Shri Pilloo Mody: He makes such provocative statements that we have to interrupt him.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Not provocative. I know he does not like khadi. Actually, he gives me inspiration to produce khadi of much longer width.

The high-power committee will go into various aspects of khadi and will also try to diversify khadi, see how best khadi can be produced in the country and also to see that the production is limited to the level of sales. That is one of the most essential things. If we do not want to accumulate stock, we have to see that production is limited to the level of sales.

The other thing which this committee will go into is whether we can try to increase local consumption of khadi by about 80 per cent. That will depend upon the cooperation of different States and the State Khadi Boards because it is with mutual consent and understanding that development of khadi in the States can be taken in hand and the consumption of khadi can also be increased.

The other steps which are being taken are to introduce quality control and economy in the management expenditure of khadi and introduction of improved charkhas and the lifting of 25 per cent of the cloth by the States. All these measures are there to see that whatever stocks have accumulated and whatever further production we are having in khadi is absorbed within the country.

The second thing which was raised by the hon. Members here pertains to Madras Bleeding.

Shri Dinkar Desai: What about the accounts of the Mysore Khadi Board? They have not submitted accounts for the last ten years.

Shri Shaif Qureshi: I submit that the accounts of Khadi Boards are being scrutinised by the auditors every year. I think there is no Khadi Board which has not submitted accounts for the last ten years and have not been scrutinised by the auditors. If the hon. Member can give me a specific instance where the accounts have not been submitted for the last ten years, the Government would really be prepared to look into it and this high-power committee will not hesitate to go into this.

Shri Manoharan: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that funds allotted to the Khadi Boards are being diverted to some other purposes?

Shri Shaif Qureshi: Certainly, all these matters are before the Government and the committee. We have

nothing to conceal. It is not only the question of diversion of funds and the accounts of the State Boards but there are many other things also, the non-submission of utilisation certificates, the large amounts of unspent balances with the State Board, the overdue payment of loans and all that. All these things are under the active consideration of the Government and the Ministry is really taking very great interest in seeing that this malaise which has crept into the organisation is remedied.

The other question that was referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Manoharan, is about Bleeding Madras. This peculiar type of fabric has got a chequered history. It has had its bad days, then it had revived and it has again gone into bad days. It was in 1959 that the Americans started developing a fancy for this particular cloth. The hon. Members should know that Bleeding Madras does not have fast colours. It changes colour with every wash. (Interruptions)

An hon. Member: Like American?

Shri Shaif Qureshi: There was a craze in the United States for this particular variety of fabric for some time because some people used to wear it during the rainy season, the colour would drip on their legs and arms and they would love it. The question is this. If we think that the Americans are not going to change because we are producing a particular type of cloth, we are mistaken. Foreign trade means competition, foreign trade means good quality, foreign trade means competitiveness in price. What happened in 1959? Our exports of this particular variety of cloth went upto Rs. 1,69,00,000. Then there was a recession because fashions change every day.

Shri Pileo Mody: Because Government took over and not because fashions change.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: No, Sir. American fashions change very often. In 1960, the export of this particular variety came down to Rs 47 lakhs.

Shri Piloo Mody: Japan is still manufacturing it!

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Then HHEC entered the market. It was due to the efforts of HHEC that we were able to recapture the lost market. I must give the credit to HHEC for having done a great job. Really, from about 47 lakhs they picked up the exports to the tune of 8,13,00,000 in 1966. This is a commendable job which they have done.

We must also know that immediately the American market was stocked with Bleeding Madras, the other countries also—they are not sleeping—look to India and to the Indian products. In this international trade, we have to compete. Japan was there as a big competitor and Hong Kong was also a big competitor. Americans themselves started producing imitation cloth.

Shri Manoharan: To compete in the international market, what steps has he taken?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: What actually happened in 1966-67 was this. Exports of this Madras fabric fell considerably. Immediately, a high power delegation was sent under the chairmanship of Shri Venkataraman, the then Industries Minister of Madras State. They went into the whole episode of Bleeding Madras and they found that there were certain reasons responsible for the decline in the export of Bleeding Madras. One of the reasons they said, was over-stocking. The moment our exporters find a market, they immediately start rushing the things, plane loads of Bleeding Madras were sent to the United States and there was an over-stock. Naturally when there is an over-stock in a foreign market, the quality has also deteriorated, and there are imitations from

other countries and a severe competition, so far as prices were concerned, from Japan and Hong Kong there was set-back. This Committee made certain recommendations. One of the recommendations was that the existing designs have run the gamut of fashion for men's and boys' wear, a breakthrough may be made in the field of girls' and women's fashion by engaging a designer. Previously Bleeding Madras was used by men. In order to diversify it so that women may take a liking to this particular cloth, we have arranged for a designer who will naturally design a new fabric which will suit the taste of ladies.

Shri Piloo Mody: What steps will the Minister take after he has saturated that market also?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: We can shift to the other markets also. America is not the only market. This infection of fashion is spreading fast. If today America is crazy after Bleeding Madras, tomorrow West Asia can become crazy.

The second recommendation was that the Indian Parliament may pass a Resolution declaring Bleeding Madras to be an authentic handloom product made in India and in India alone. This has been done. That was passed in Parliament in order to give a patent right to this particular fabric. It is like giving a good name or goodwill. Of course I do not want my hon. friends to draw any sort of conclusions from my comparing it with Scotch Whisky. Whisky is always Scotch, everybody knows it. We wanted to give a good name, Bleeding Madras. For this an Act was passed in Parliament. We have done that.

The third recommendation is that a clipping service may be engaged for collecting advertisements which may constitute an infringement of the trade mark registered in U.S.A. This has been done.

Then another recommendation was that the existing quality control measures may be continued. This is also being done.

So, we have taken various measures to see that we are again rehabilitated in our export market. It is not only the USA that we have got to look to, but we have also to diversify our trade in order to see that our products sell. The only two things which are required are quality and the competitiveness of our commodities. We must also see that it is not only in one market where get bogged down; so, we are now moving on and trying to popularise these things in other European countries, East European countries, West Asian countries, and in fact, within our own country also, because Bleeding Madras is not being used in our own country. So, I can assure my hon. friend that the HHEC is doing a great job. In France, Italy and other places also, this fabric is becoming very prominent and it has therefore, a great future. I am sure that with the cooperation of the State Governments who have shown considerable interest in the development of handlooms, we shall be able to make a big break-through and regain the lost market for Bleeding Madras.

The other important points raised will be replied to by the hon. Minister. But I thought that certain problems which I was dealing with would be raised by hon. Members from Kerala, but it seems that they are interested only in rubber. There are other important items like coir, coffee and cardamom and they should have shown some interest on those items also. If they take up these matters and discuss them.....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In spite of that, he may enlighten us with something.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Certainly, I shall.

So far as rubber is concerned, I have already replied to the hon. Member's point during the course of the

half-an-hour discussion. But the hon. Minister will take up this matter and deal with it later on. But I want to say something which may be of interest to hon. Members, and that is about the coir and cardamom industries.

So far as cardamom is concerned, we are producing about 2300 tonnes a year. We hope to increase it further. The prices which we are getting are internationally very good. I hope that with the development of cardamom production in the Kerala State, cardamom has got a great future and a great market in the world. That was one point which I wanted to refer to.

The other point was about what Shri Manoharan had said...

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): What about the coir industry?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Coir industry has been a sick child for many years.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I shall give him the figures in regard to the coir industry also

I had come prepared with full details about the Kerala handloom industry, but the hon. Members from Kerala have raised only one point about the rubber industry. They have gotten the other important points, for instance, the handloom industry in which thousands of people are engaged.

Shri Piloo Mody: Like a student, the hon. Deputy Minister has obviously come pre-prepared and now he finds that the questions are different, and, therefore, he does not have the answers.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I have got the interests of Kerala at my heart.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: About coir industry will he enlighten us on one thing? In the report, at one place, it

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

has been stated that after devaluation, the coir exports are going up and they are turning the corner. But in another passage elsewhere in the report, it has been stated that last year, after devaluation, the quantum of export and the value of export have gone down as compared with the figures during the previous year. How do these two contradictory things stand together? How could they be reconciled?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Let him go on dealing with Kerala if he wants.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: If my hon. friend wants to be enlightened on the coir industry, I can give him the figures and point out what Government are doing for the development of the coir industry in that particular State. The entire concentration of this industry is in Kerala and this industry is about a hundred years old in that State. It absorbs about five to six lakhs of people in it. Government are, naturally concerned about the development of the coir industry. I can assure the hon. Member that the Commerce Ministry is very much concerned about this industry and they are looking to it and they are seeing to it that this industry is developed.

Shri Pileo Medy. Let him talk about Kashmir handicrafts instead.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Certainly, I shall. I hope he likes Kashmir apples also.

Shri Manoharan had raised a point about coffee and said that coffee production and coffee exports had dwindled. I must inform the House that this year we are having a bumper crop in coffee, namely about 76,000 tonnes, and this could compare very well with the production in 1961-62 which was about 46,000 tonnes. So, actually, coffee production has doubled. But along with the doubling of coffee production, the internal con-

sumption of coffee is also going up. Whatever little coffee is left, we are exporting. For that, we have got the international coffee agreement, we are also members of that association. We have to give some coffee to the pool for quota countries and some coffee would be left to be given to non-quota countries.

So the fact is that the production of coffee has gone up from 1961 from 46,000 tonnes to 76,000 tonnes in 1966-67. Our target by the end of 1970 is 85,000 tonnes.

Shri Manoharan: I was not talking about production, but about export.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: The whole panacea for the ills attending our export trade lies in more production. 60 to 70 per cent of our exports are based on agriculture: jute, textiles, coffee, cashew, tea oilcakes all produced off the land.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: After devaluation export is reduced.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Production is the main thing. It is a simple proposition. If you have more production, you have more for internal consumption, you have more exportable surplus and if you have more exportable surplus, you have more foreign exchange. So if we grow more coffee, naturally we have more foreign exchange.

I do not think there was any other point which requires reply at this stage. So, if we grow more coffee, naturally we have more foreign exchange.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): The Commerce Ministry, to my mind, would be the most important Ministry because it can partly or greatly remove the poverty we are suffering from or it can bring more poverty also.

What has been done in the 20 years since we got independence? What has been the policy that the Congress Government has been following? They have been following what the Britishers did during the 200 years of their

ide previous to that. What did they do? They wanted to take all the natural resources of the country, mineral wealth and so on; they used cheap Indian labour, produced things, shipped them and minted money.

What do we see? If we study the analysis made by the Midland Bank, one of the Big Five banks of England, they say that the terms of trade are every year becoming unfavourable to India. They do not say so with special reference to India. But according to that leaflet dated August 1966, the 'terms of trade of developing countries are becoming extremely unfavourable to them' which in turn, are making things highly favourable to advanced countries.

This situation is favourable to the wealthy, which is like carrying coal to Newcastle.

According to the said Bank's figures, the index of export unit value, taking 1958 as the base year, went down from 105 to 98; the import unit value, with the same base, has gone up from 98 to 100. The same old story. The said Bank also compiled an index of terms of trade which shows that taking 1953 as the base year, it has gone down from 108 to 97 which shows that the trade with the imperialist powers has become disadvantageous to us by more than 10 per cent during the last decade. In actual terms, it will mean that there has been a loot of Rs. 200 crores during this decade.

Devaluation has added fuel to the fire. This loot of Rs. 200 crores has been increased by another 57 per cent. The hon. Minister will have to gather his accountants and statisticians to calculate as to how much all this will amount to.

This plunder that I have indicated only refers to the front door methods. But Government have encouraged and connived with those persons who want to do these things by offering them opportunities through the back

door. There is the basic disease of under-selling and over-buying. This is what we have been doing. This new disease is under-invoicing while selling and over-invoicing while buying. Despite serious foreign exchange difficulties, the exporters as well as importers have made it a practice to steal our foreign exchange resources. I really doubt if there is an exporter who has not got a No. 2 account in a foreign bank in a foreign country. They are having black money in foreign currencies. It has become a common and established practice, and Government has been a silent spectator of this. What do they do with that money that they have accumulated as black money in foreign countries? They invest that money into the smuggling business. Sometimes they buy gold at Rs. 65 for 10 gms., i.e., the international price, smuggle it into India and sell it at Rs. 150. That is all out of over-invoicing and under-invoicing. The average man in this country only talks of black money inside the country, but as I have said just now, there is an alarming quantum of black money now getting accumulated in foreign countries, and unless we tackle that, it is going to drown us and our foreign trade one day. I demand a thorough probe into the ramifications of the foreign exchange racket, which should also cover the activities of tourist smugglers. There should be a permanent set up to keep a check in this over-invoicing and under-invoicing, and it should be made a major penal offence.

We have, in the name of export promotion, set up 15 export promotion councils, and five commodity boards like the Tea Board etc. The export promotion councils are dominated by traders, bureaucrats and a number of foreigners. They are supposed to be our well wishers. What is the result of this domination? They enjoy all the facilities, they derive a lot of benefit but all at the cost of the common man. The country does not gain on the whole. They gain, they gain a lot from this. What is at at we are seeing? In spite

[Shri Joytirmoy Basu]

of the installation of these numerous, a dozen and a quarter, export promotion councils, the export quantity and value is going down every day. We require to do serious rethinking on this, because our whole export trade is, in my opinion, wedded to Britain and America and other advanced countries. We are almost dictated to by them, why almost, we are virtually dictated to by them, because for everything almost we are dependent on them, namely high-priced machinery we produce and export or intend to produce and export, all intermediary goods, maintenance items and high-rated credit. Over and above this, the bulk of our exports is carried in foreign bottoms, foreign steamers. Under the circumstances, how on earth can a sensible man think that by making exports we can prosper? The people who will prosper are those countries which have already prospered at our cost.

In the international market with which I have been associated for quite some time in Europe, I have noticed that they artificially manipulate through figures, through statistics and various other means. Whenever there is pressure, a price-cut is suggested, and pressed upon. That price-cut is ultimately passed on to the poor grower or the common man, but it does not touch anybody in between in those advanced countries who are our Godfathers.

For example, take the export of steel. They are giving a subsidy of Rs 5 to export it. This is the announcement of the Joint Plant Committee. They say it is for the Indian users—Rs. 5—and they pay it to the export kitty. This is according to the Joint Plant Committee. So, you rob the common man who has no say in the matter of government and we pay to somebody who has enough.

We have another wonderful thing: sugar. The Government have been very anxious to hide, conceal, the

price. We are getting sugar at five annas a kilo from America. I think it work out to about to £13 per ton. I do not know: I have to recalculate this thing. In Britain today, the British buyers are paying 47 per ton. If they go into the ECM, or whatever it is, they will be paying for this sugar at £80 per ton. We are very rich people!—India need not have more money; so we should be satisfied with £13 a ton!

By the way, this ECM is going to be another trouble for us. I have here an extract from the speech made by Mr. Bowden in the House of Commons in which he says that they would be more partial towards those countries who are old Commonwealth partners. He has also gone to the extent of saying that "they originate from our own stock." It is the same old colour bar. If I were the Commerce Minister, I would say, "If you want to negotiate, negotiate direct with these people. Do not go through these British dalals."

What about jute? We have been given subsidies for exports and for imports. But we have been buying the Thai jute which is the same thing as Mesta, which is the third rate thing. In that, the wastage comes to about 20 per cent, while in the case of the Indian jute, the waste is about seven per cent. There is a lot of over-invoicing and undervoincing that we know. So, there is again another bank account or a dozen bank accounts to hold this foreign exchange, black money.

This under-invoicing and over-invoicing, I have seen it myself, and the people are doing it. It is done in a very clever manner. Suppose you are exporting metallic ore to Britain or to any European port; you have a metallic ore, the metallic contents of which would be 80 per cent; the landed cost of that ore is, say, Rs. 400 per ton. What you do is, you invoice it as inferior metallic ore or showing a metallic content of 60 per cent, the landed

cost of which is Rs. 120. So, in paper, you demand Rs. 120; deliver the goods for Rs. 400. Retain that Rs. 280 in Europe or America and bring in Rs. 120. So, in the income-tax accounts, foreign exchange account, labour, wages, bonus and profit shares, you would find only more zeros than anything else.

Another way of under-invoicing is this: You issue goods; some carpet-backing materials which are more expensive than the ordinary sacking material or hessian. I know that with Bird & Co. it is almost their daily practice; they brand the bales as carpet backing material; they are marked as something inferior; they are sent out and sold as carpet backing material. The money is collected and got and is retained there, and the balance is sent out. God knows how much money is going out like that. There have been firms which have cheated this country to the tune of Rs. 70 crores on one account.

Export and import trade is another racket where there is a lot of swindling. We have seen Bombay firms exporting stones in place of stainless steel to get this entitlement. Hindustan Steel have been exporting benzene which they produce, while in this country our chemists require benzene, which we are importing. Thus, we are exporting on one account and importing on another.

The Import Controller's office is a hunting ground for corrupt officials. They have made a monopoly of the whole thing, which is very unhealthy and bad. When Pakistan is taking steps towards nationalisation of the import-export trade, I cannot understand why we should not also give serious thinking to it. I personally feel that that is the only solution.

85 per cent of the coir products are produced in Kerala. Government have been saying that after devaluation, they have been getting more money.

But the money is not reaching the producer. It is going to the middlemen. The workers in the coir industry are going on strike in a very short time. Government should do something about it. The Kerala Government has expressed a desire to take it over, because most of the coir products are made in Kerala.

Coming to tea, we have been losing money on tea. We were getting Rs. 130 to Rs. 140 crores, but now it has come down to almost Rs. 100 crores. Indian tea can earn four times more foreign exchange even if the quantity exported remain the same. Incredible as it might sound, a staggering gap between the low price the Indian grower gets and the consumer abroad pays is due to the hundred-year-old marketing and distribution pattern designed to suit the British colonial trade interests. The documentation given below, compiled by myself closely associated, for years with the tea export business in India and abroad, would serve to underline the need to break the vicious grip of foreign monopoly interests over our tea export business.

Taking a close at this chart, we find that while we are getting about 256 paise per pound of tea, the housewife in foreign countries is paying very much more. For instance, the consumer pays between Rs. 7.30 to Rs. 42 in U.K., Rs. 18.78 in USA, Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 in Italy, Rs. 9.80 in Sweden, Rs. 5.26 to Rs. 13 in Netherlands, Rs. 15.26 to Rs. 46.56 in Switzerland, Rs. 18.46 to Rs. 23.91 in Denmark and Rs. 70 in Austria. I had brought an empty packet for Dr. Roy....

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt (Kochi-kode): I request that this chart may be placed on the Table.

[Shri Jyotirmou Basu then headed the chart* at the Table]

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Basu, you will

have to finish in two minutes.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the Document was not treated as laid on the Table.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: We have a Tea Board. The Tea Board is a very impressionable thing, but what they have given to the nation amounts to nothing. They go round all over the world. The new Chairman comes to Delhi every week. He draws a fat travelling allowance. He goes to New York. There are attractive lady assistants drawing fat salaries. But what is the net result? We do not get one-fourth of what the housewife pays in the foreign countries. The Indian labour gets 4 annas for a pound of tea whereas a labourer in a foreign country pays Rs. 20 for a pound of tea. A cup of tea, you will be surprised to know, might cost you anything between Rs 3 and Rs. 6 in foreign countries. In a middle-class cafe it costs anything between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, and the Government had been sitting over it. The late Dr. Shivaswamy made specific recommendations in the Plantation Inquiry Commission Report and the Government had been only watching, making big buildings for the Tea Board, constructing air-conditioned rooms, guest houses for the big team of officers and all that. We do not want all these things. I suggest that a Tea Marketing Corporation be formed and we take marketing of tea in packets like as they do in the case of horlicks and scotch whisky so that with the tea we will be able to sell packing material, packing labour and shipping freight. That is the only way-out.

17 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): With your permission, Sir, I would like to announce a change in the programme of our discussion on Demands for Grants. On the conclusion of the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Com-

munications may be taken up giving precedence over the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. This change has been necessitated to facilitate the Minister of Food and Agriculture to participate in a conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Agriculture and Irrigation in States to be held on the 6th and 7th of July.

Shri P. C. Sen (Purnea): Sir, I rise to a point of order. May I know what is the time taken by this side and that side.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. I have not calculated.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): This is perhaps the longest point of order ever raised in this House.

17.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: STRIKE BY AIR-INDIA PILOTS

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष जी, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज एयर इंडिया के विमान चालको द्वारा हड़ताल हुई है। [जैसा कि सब को विदित है इस हड़ताल से करीब तीन करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज का नुकसान होगा। इस के प्रतिरक्त जिस सर्बिस के बारे में हमारे देश का नाम ऊँचा है उस को भी घक्का लगेगा। आज अध्यक्ष महोदय, फारेन एक्सचेंज की हमारे देश में कितनी कमी है और कांग्रेस के 20 साल लगातार गत आर्थिक नीतियों के चलाने के कारण से देश की स्थिति यहाँ तक पहुँच गई है कि सरकार बुनिया में मासटेल से कर के फारेन एक्सचेंज डूब रही है। यह जिस देश की स्थिति हो उस में यह हड़ताल और उम में इतना नुकसान यह देश के लिए बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात है। अध्यक्ष जी, तथ्य क्या है? मुझे बहुत बड़ी उत्सुकता महसूस नहीं आती। 1 जुलाई 1965 के तीन साल के

लिए ऐग्रोमेंट हुआ मैनेजमेंट और एयर इंडिया के पाइलट्स के बीच में और उसे नेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल द्वारा कन्फर्म कर दिया गया। इस के बाद एक इंडियन एयर साइन्स कारपोरेशन के पाइलट्स और मैनेजमेंट में जनवरी, 1966 में ऐग्रोमेंट हुआ। वह भी ट्रिब्यूनल द्वारा कन्फर्म कर दिया। अब उस ट्रिब्यूनल के घनदर जो घवाड़े हैं उस के अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो हिस्से हैं। एक पार्ट (1) है और दूसरा पार्ट (2) है अब सगढ़ा पार्ट (2) का है। सरकार कहती है कि पार्ट (2) बाइंडिंग नहीं है। पाइलट्स कहते हैं कि बाइंडिंग है। पार्ट (2) में इंडियन एयर साइन्स कारपोरेशन के पाइलट्स और एयर इंडिया के पाइलट्स की सर्विस और एलायंस के बारे में कुछ बाइंडिंग साइन्स की हुई है। सरकार का कहना यह है कि क्योंकि यह एवाइड दिया हुआ है यह स्ट्राइक गैर-कानूनी है और सरकार यह कहती है कि इतना पैसा इन को मिलता है जो सायद किसी को भी नहीं मिलता। इस से नुकसान कारेन एक्सचेंज का होगा, इस से दूसरे साधनों को नुकसान होगा जिन को नीकरियों से थोड़े दिन के लिए हटना पड़ेगी, इसलिए उन्हें यह चीज नहीं करनी चाहिए। उन का कहना यह है कि जो चीज निश्चित है उस की गारंटीशन में देने की जरूरत नहीं है। सरकार ने उस को एकतरफा एडजुडिकेशन के लिए दे दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने रख है कुछ झूठा सा है। उस में तथ्य पूरे साफ तौर से नहीं आते और मुझे बड़ा दुःख है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय बहुत अच्छे घादमी हैं, मैं उन की बड़ी कदर करता हूँ लेकिन मैंने उनसे कहा कि मुझे ऐग्रोमेंट की कापी दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे ऐग्रोमेंट की कापी नहीं मिली क्योंकि मुझे इस में कुछ मौलमाम लगता है। जो स्टेटमेंट मुझे नज़र आता है और जो स्टेटमेंट

और जो तथ्य कोट किए गए हैं वह सही नहीं हैं। कुछ हिस्सा बताया गया, पूरा नहीं बताया गया, ऐसी बूझ में आती है। हम स्टेटमेंट में कहा है :

"The Tribunal held that there should be parity or near-parity between the workmen of Air India and workmen of IAC with regard to comparable categories of workmen performing similar functions. In the case of Air India the flight crew are entitled to additional overseas allowance to which the pilots of IAC will not be entitled."

यह एक जो कोट किया है वह तो लगातार है उस के घाग कुछ बाद में कोट किया है, वह भी मैं पढ़ता हूँ -

"I am informed that many of the agreements between IAC and its workmen are shortly to expire and fresh negotiations will have to be undertaken. These negotiations will no doubt be influenced by my remarks while dealing with Part II of the Schedule. It is also said that any award that I am making in regard to Part II of the Schedule cannot be said to have the same binding force as my award on Part I, which is between the two parties who have been exhaustively heard on each and every item."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब पाइलट्स का कहना है यह जो पार्ट (2) है यह बाइंडिंग है...

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): How can it be binding when the Tribunal says that it is not binding?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I have taken only five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Here we cannot go on the basis of a half-an-hour discussion. All the parties want to participate in the discussion.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You should give me at least 15 minutes. Otherwise, it will not be possible for me to do justice to the debate.

Mr. Speaker: Let us establish some procedure. If you want 15 minutes in a half-an-hour discussion, I do not mind; then, I will allow only questions to a few members and then call the Minister. But here all the parties want to participate in the discussion. Now, if every party has to be given that much time, how many hours will it take? Just imagine the position. If only one member is going to speak and then the Minister is going to reply, I do not mind it; I have no objection if he takes even more than 15 minutes; but not here. There is the PSP, the Swatantra Party and there are other parties. As you know, seven parties are there in the Opposition. And, then, the Congress Members are also there.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Please extend the time by 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Otherwise, there is no use. I cannot do justice to it.

Mr. Speaker: That means, others cannot speak. What do you want me to do with the other parties? You tell me something realistic and I am prepared to follow any suggestion that you make. But to say that you alone should get so much time, I am not able to appreciate and accept.

Shri Randhir Singh (Bohtak): Fifty-fifty.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to give a chance even to ten per cent on this side.

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस के प्रश्न पर चर्चा करनी है ? इस

की जो सीमल पोलीशन है वह यह है जो पार्ट 2 है, उसकी सीमल पोलीशन यह है कि यह वाइन्डिंग है, इस में गाइड लाइन तय की हुई है और गवर्नमेंट कूड-बे से उस से रिगल-आउट होना चाहती है। इस का फायदे-नाला इफेक्ट कुछ भी नहीं है, इस में 200 रु० उनकी तनखाह बढ़ेगी और टैक्स काटने के बाद केवल 70 रु० महीने का उनको लाभ होगा, बर्कन मवाल 70 रु० का नहीं है। मवाल यह है कि अगर आप किमा से कोई एग्रीमेंट करते हैं, तो उस को ध्यान करना चाहिये। जो पैरिटी का प्रिन्सिपल है, एग्रीड न जा तब किया गया है कि एयर इण्डिया का एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के पायलट्स में यह फर्क होगा, उस पैरिटी का प्रिन्सिपल। तो मानना चाहते हैं या नहीं मानना चाहते हैं। मझे तो सरकार की नीयत माफ नजर आती है कि वह इसे नहीं मानना चाहते हैं। वे 70 रु० का चिन्ता नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन उन को आपाइन है कि कल आई० ए० सी० के पायलट्स का तनखाह यदि बढ़ता है तो यह भी ज्यादा मांगेगी और इस लिये वह इस पैरिटी को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, धाने के लिये—यह सरकार की हमेशा नीति रही है। यह एक प्रकार की स्टोन टाइप की, व्यूरोक्रेटिक टाइप की एप्रोच है जो कि वेनी बाइस एण्ड पाउण्ड फुलिफ के समान है। जो दफ्तर में बैठे हुए हैं, वे एक मुक्ता निकाश देते हैं और बड़ी शाबाशी देते हैं। उन को मालूम नहीं है कि इससे कितना नुकसान होगा। सरकार ने बेतार को धार बेहूदा तीर पर इसको प्रेस्टिज का सवाल बना दिया है। जो एक गाइड लाइन तय की हुई है, उस से बैक-आउट क्यों होना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी चीज आपसे कहती कि यह स्ट्राइक इतना बुरा है कि इससे इतना नुकसान नहीं है, इस सीमल के मे हा सकड़ी है जब कि सरकार एग्रीड को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करना चाहती है। जो एग्रीड को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करता है वह

कसूरवार है, सरकार इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है, इसलिये वह इस्तीफा नहीं हो सकती। हाँ, अगर एसेन्शियल सर्विसिज के आधार पर स्ट्राइक को इन्जीनल कर दें तो वह दूसरी बात है, वहाँ अपनी जगह पर स्ट्राइक इस्तीफा नहीं है।

तीसरी चीज, सरकार की आज्ञा आज खुबी है, अगर उसी वक्त एवार्ड में सरकार बदल करना चाहती तो कर सकती थी, इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के सेक्शन 16 या 17 के मानहत उस को पावर है और उसको मंजिफाई कर सकते थे, लेकिन सरकार ने मंजिफाई नहीं किया। आपको कद होमा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, वे एंड मंजिफाई हुआ था उस समय शायद श्री गिरी नेबर मिनिस्टर थे, बाद में उन्होंने इस्तीफा भी दिया था। इन्होंने आपको चाहिये था कि उसी वक्त मंजिफाई करते लेकिन आपने मंजिफाई नहीं किया और आज यह छोटी सी बात को ज़हनो बना दिया है। यह एक प्रेस्टिज की बात है, मिनिस्टर की बात है। यह ईगिटी का मवाल है, आपके का सवाल है, आप उस को डिमरिट करना चाहते हैं।

कहा जाता है कि ये बहुत पैसा लेते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक मंत्री के ऊपर 12-12 हजार दिया खर्च होता है इतना होने के बाद भी मंत्री लोग अपना जो घोजो का बिल है वह भा दफ्तर में डालना चाहते हैं...

संसद-कार्य तथा सचर नंबी (डा० राज सुभष सिंह) : यह कहाँ से आ गया ?

Mr. Speaker: You are going into the things which are not relevant; otherwise, you could have finished your speech long ago.

श्री कंवर लाल यशना : इस लिये अध्यक्ष-महोदय- मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

यह जो व्यूरोक्रेटिक एप्रोच है इस को छोड़ कर सरकार को रियलिस्टिक एप्रोच लेना चाहिये। हाँ, अगर राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से सोचा जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पायलेट्स का कदम हेस्टी है, खास तौर से इतने हाइली-पेड लोग इस तरह से बिहेव नहीं कर सकते, जिन तरह से कि एक आडिनरी इन्डस्ट्रियल वकर बिहेव करता है। उन में यह आशा थी कि लोगों के सामने, जनता के सामने सारे तथ्यों को रखते और उस के बाद अगर जरूरत होती तो एक्स्ट्रीम कदम उठाते। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत ही हेस्टी कदम है। पैट्रियटिज्म का डिमाण्ड यह है कि देश के लिये, जहाँ फोरन-एकमचेज का इतना नुकसान हो उन को इस तरह का काम नहीं करना चाहिये था।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब उनको बुलाये, उनसे बातचीत करे तथा पायलेट्स से मैं अपील करता हूँ कि देश का हित की दृष्टि से उन्हें यह हड़ताल वापस ले लेनी चाहिये तथा मिनिस्टर साहब से मिल कर आपस में बातचीत कर के कोई भी रास्ता ऐसा निकाले जिससे दो-तीन दिन के अन्दर यह झगड़ा खत्म हो जाय। गाली देने से, चिल्लाने से या बलाबुरा कहने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, मिनिस्टर साहब समझदार आदमी है अभी तक पोलिटिकल गटीम की छाप उन पर नहीं लगी है, वह डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं, आप व्यूरोक्रेटिक टाइप के जो अफसर हैं उन के कहने में मत जाइये, उन को बुलाइये, उन से बातचीत कीजिये, और उन से अपील कीजिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को भा इस सबन की भावना का आदर कर के हड़ताल को वापस कर लेना चाहिये।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time, when we discussed the strike by the Air India pilots, I had to cross swords with you. This time, you are presiding over this discussion.

[Shri Nath Pai]

It is indeed a great pity that the State-owned enterprise which is the pride of the nation should be compelled to suspend its operation because of the unfortunate development of a strike. I would like to bring to your notice how the country feels about this enterprise. This is what the Public Undertakings Committee Report has to say:

"It is against these odds that the operation of Air India has to be viewed. Judged from the financial results and the conscious efforts made to better its standards, the performance of Air India needs to be commended."

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): Sir, how much time has been allotted to Members on this side and on that side?

Mr. Speaker: No time has been allotted for anybody. The discussion has just started. I have got the names here. He may please sit down.

Shri P. G. Sen: Some time will be taken by the Minister and that will also be debited to the time of the Congress Members.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister belongs to the Congress Party. You have to tolerate him, whether you like it or not. (Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai: Some private tuitions should be arranged by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs because the behaviour displayed by the Members of the ruling Party is staggering.

I was reading from the Report of the Public Undertakings where they have made a mention of the performance of the Air India International. . . (Interruption). It says:

"Air India is operating in an intensely competition industry..."

Sir, I am equally distressed that so soon after assuming office and after raising such expectations that he will

be bringing a new approach to the handling of this nationalised enterprise, Dr. Karan Singh should be saddled with tackling a strike in the Air India International. I would like to point out only a few things which we can rectify even at this late stage. I feel and perhaps the whole House will agree with me that matters have been allowed to develop where a strike became inevitable. Anyway, whether it was inevitable or not, the strike has been resorted to. I think, this happens because there is a pattern of behaviour on the part of the Government in these matters. I would not like to apportion the blame because I want to make an appeal for a constructive and a sympathetic approach. Let us not try to make it a prestige issue. I know it will be said that the pilots have made it so. But if we want to have a happy solution and an amicable settlement, that will not do because there is much that can be said about the way the Air India management sometimes looks after the affairs. Many things can be rectified by more imaginative handling of the affairs, be it the recruitment of the pilots, be it the provisioning of the stores and all that. There is economy that can be effected at every stage. But today is not the time for that.

Unfortunately, this year, the Ministry's Demands may not be taken up and we may not get an opportunity. . . (Interruption). What is this? Can't you control this man?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: What is this, Mr. Speaker? I know my way. I am not going to take lessons from them. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha (Barh): They are not second-class citizens to be treated in this way.

Shri Nath Pai: Five times you have appealed to him. If he has any

sense... (Interruptions). I am not going to take lessons from them.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We are not second-class members of this House.

Shri Bheo Narain (Basti): We are not second-class members here. (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pal: If the hon. Member has any complaint, it cannot be against this House. He can settle it with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Why is he bullying like this? Why is he losing his temper?

Shri Nath Pal: I am not going to take lessons from these people.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He cannot treat us as second-class members.

Shri Bheo Narain: We are not second-class members here.

Shri Nath Pal: I am not going to be intimidated by all this. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please address the Chair.

Shri Nath Pal: I am addressing the Chair. I am telling you, Sir, that you should control this hon. Member.

Shri Bheo Narain: He is not the Headmaster of this House.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The manner of bullying is no good.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. At the lag end of the day, when we are discussing something, why should all these things happen? Let us be orderly. (Interruptions).

Mr. Nath Pal: may continue his speech.

Shri Nath Pal: I think, it strikes us enough because very often, as you will recall, there is a breakdown of communications between the affected group and the Government of India. If communications were properly maintained, these mis-understandings which cropped up and which led to

unhappy developments like strike, could perhaps have been avoided. I know, a few days back, the Minister was telling the Secretary of the Department to go and talk to the pilots. I think, the complaint has been hanging fire for more than 18 months. They have been wanting to get a hearing on this issue. It may be right or wrong. For 18 months they have been pleading for a hearing on this issue. I think, the hon. Minister was good enough to discard the protocol, met them and talked to them. I also think, that is my information, that he held out an assurance, which he meant to keep. I am sure, that he would try to settle the dispute in less than a month. Afterwards, what happened, I do not know. I do not know where the things went wrong. Not even a reply was given, it seems. Where do we stand today? In the midst of a strike. How costly it is! How it is going to perhaps damage the reputation of an undertaking, of an enterprise, which, in the competitive world, has earned prestige for itself. To whom do we owe it? We owe it to the management, but very largely to the pilots and crew who operate this. If the credit which we give to the Air India is to be shared fairly and equitably, the pilots have a part to play. In this background, is it fair for the Chairman of the Air India International, who normally is a very sober man, given to restraint, to make a provocative statement of this nature? May I read it out to you? The Chairman in his statement says:

"In the view of the Management, such action can only be termed totally irresponsible and unpatriotic. The fact that this action will be in breach of the law and at a time when the country is passing through the most severe economic crisis, it has faced since Independence, and when as a result millions of our countrymen are suffering untold hardships, misery and even starvation makes it even more reprehensible."

[Shri Nath Pai]

I feel that the Chairman has vitiated the atmosphere by unnecessarily talking about patriotism of a group of highly talented people.

Mr. Speaker: He may conclude now

Shri Nath Pai: Three-fourths of my time has been taken away by interruptions. Anyway, I will conclude.

I would now like to draw your attention to this thing. I think Government made an offer for arbitration. The pilots at this stage have been asking for a thing which Government seem to concede but there again it seems the Finance Ministry comes in the way of granting it. This is a point on which agreement can be reached. This is a point on which a job evaluation committee should be appointed, if Dr. Karan Singh still stands by his statement. This is what he has told the House:

"At the same time, Government agreed to appoint a job evaluation committee."

The pilots have some legitimate grievance. It is not just about Rs. 200. If I understand the hon. Minister aright, they have said that Air India is not the only one international airlines which operates on international standards. If the emoluments happen to be the highest, it is something that we do not do only here; the rest of the world does it too. It is an international standards on which the emoluments are settled.

Job evaluation has been a long complaint. If the Ministry agrees to have it done, why should they not make this small concession that whatever the findings of the job evaluation committee, retrospective effect will be given to them? I would like the House to bear with me and particularly the supporters of the Treasury Benches to bear with me for a minute, when I say that now the strike is on this small point; Government agree to have job evaluation; the pilots sug-

gest that after the job evaluation has been done, retrospective effect should be given to the findings. After all, it is nothing new. It has been the practice invariably with regard to the findings of committees to give them retrospective effect. You will recall that even today Shri Morarji Deasai, the Finance Minister, had assured this House that retrospective effect would be given with regard to dearness allowance. Now, the pilots are asking for job evaluation, and the hon. Minister is agreeing to accept their demand for job evaluation, but the hitch has come over this simple thing about the point of implementation. I think they are entitled to ask for retrospective effect. May I ask Dr. Karan Singh that let him not make it a trial of strength? Let us not allow this element of prestige; let us not get bogged down into considerations of who is more patriotic. There is a strike which is on in a very vital sector of our national life, and it needs a solution. I would appeal to him, therefore, that there shall not be the attitude that Government is strong and infallible, there is this strike which is on, it needs commonsense to solve it. I hope he will bring to bear a sympathetic and imaginative look and try to reach a settlement with the pilots.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members on the Congress Benches are a little annoyed naturally, because they would like that one or two on their side also should be called. So, I want the Members in the Opposition not to be annoyed if I call one or two of them also, because it is natural to call some people from the Congress Benches also in between.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu): Some of us also should get a chance

Mr. Speaker: I have myself argued his case. I am trying to balance. But there are several parties in the Opposition and I have to call one from each separately.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): It is a matter of deep regret that the honourable gentlemen of the Indian Pilots' Guild have gone on strike in spite of the fact that the matter has been referred to the Government for arbitration....

Mr. Speaker: I would like to appeal to hon. Members not to take 15 or 20 minutes each. If everyone of them takes 15 to 20 minutes, what can be done? There are seven Members to be called from the Opposition and seven from the Congress Benches or at least four from the Congress side.

Shri Pilon Mody (Godhra): You may call only those Members who will take only two or three minutes each and you may leave out the ones who want 15 to 16 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Members get up and begin speaking then it is very difficult for me to stop them.

Shri Pilon Mody: You may look at their past records.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: and in spite of the appeal from the Government and the Air India authorities not to precipitate a strike in the international tourist year and that too in the busiest season of tourist travel in India.

I have no quarrel with the Indian Pilots' Guild over their endeavour to increase their emoluments by such processes. But it must be said without mincing matters that while deciding upon this course, they have not been moved by patriotic or national considerations. (Interruptions). I would submit that the question of discipline has also got to be considered apart from the question of the economic improvement of their conditions. It is highly deplorable that such highly paid officers should choose to go on strike. They are forgetting all the while the millions of our government servants who are living from hand to mouth year in and year out. Not only that. Some of these government servants,

in fact quite a large number of them, thousands of them, are on the borderline of starvation. I am one of those who is always against a privileged class, even if that class is the result of possession of expert or technical knowledge. We must be patriotic enough and national enough to understand the conditions in this country. These highly paid officers draw more emoluments than Cabinet Ministers. One of my nephews who was a pilot had met a tragic end in an aircrash in Calcutta. I know the life they live.

Therefore, I am appealing to the members of the other side let us not encourage this thing, which will go against our national interest.

Shri Shrichand Goel (Chandigarh): Is he ready to exchange places?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: In this country, democracy has been interpreted as adjustments and compromises. Democracy has degenerated into monopoly for a privileged class.

Mr. Speaker: I am receiving this even now when I have already many names with me.

श्री अजय करनेडी (बम्बई-दक्षिण): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हड़ताल हुई है उसका जल्दी से जल्दी समाप्त करना चाहिये इसके बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं। पाइलट्स गिल्ड की ओर से लगातार पिछले 18 महीनों में, यानी जब से नेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राइब्यूनल के पार्ट 2 का भवाङ घोषा है, तभी से यह कोशिश हो रही थी कि उसमें जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं उन पर प्रमत्त करने की कोशिश सरकार करे। टाटा साहब का बयान मैंने पढ़ा और मंत्री साहब का बयान भी मैंने पढ़ा लेकिन 18 महीनों से इस मामले को हल करने के लिये उन्होंने क्या क्या किया यह हमारे सामने नहीं आई। मैं एक बात का खुलासा चाहूंगा कि सरकार की ओर से यम मैनेजमेंट की ओर से पिछले

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

18 महीनों में क्या कोशिश की गई है और क्या सुझाव उन्होंने पेश किया है तथा पाइलट्स गिल्ड की ओर से उनका क्या जवाब मिला।

जहां तक पाइलट्स की मांग का सवाल है, मैनेजमेंट के कहने का अर्थ मैं यही समझ पाया हूं कि इसमें पैसे की बात कोई महत्व की चीज नहीं है। अगर सरकार उन्हें 200 रुपया ज्यादा देगी तो, जैसा सरकार या टाटा साहब का कहना है, उस में से 130 रुपया उनके पास वापस आ जायेगा टैक्स के रूप में, क्योंकि वह कहते हैं कि 200 रुपया जो दिया जायेगा वह केवल उनको हाथ में देने की बात है। उनके पास केवल 70 रुपया ही जायेगा। बाकी 130 रुपया इनकम टैक्स वर्गरह में कट कर वापस सरकार के पास पहुंच जायेगा। इसलिये पैसे की कोई बात न होकर असल बात इज्जत की है। वह भी व्यक्तिगत इज्जत नहीं, नाट पर्सनल प्रेरिटन, नौकरी की इज्जत की बात उन्होंने कही है, स्टेटस की इज्जत। जिन लोगों को इस बन्धे की जानकारी है, मैं नहीं समझता कि वह लोग इस मामले में ज्यादा बिल्लाने का काम करेंगे। ब्रिटिश पाइलट्स हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं चलते हैं, दुनिया के नमामुलकों में चलते हैं। इसलिये कोई भी इस सदन के सदस्य या सदन के बाहर के लोग इस मामले में विचार करने हुए बोइंग पाइलट्स को दूसरे मुल्कों में किम ढंग से देखा जाता है उसके बारे में विचार अवश्य करेंगे और तब अपना फैसला देंगे, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ।

मैं दो एक सुझाव आपके द्वारा रखना चाहूंगा। पहला सुझाव यह है कि प्राइवेट आरबिट्रेशन को सरकार तत्काल मान ले और इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राइब्यूनल वर्गरह के झगड़ों को छोड़ दे। इससे उस का कोई मतलब नहीं है। वह किसी भी मामले को हल नहीं करता है। सरकार प्राइवेट आरबिट्रेशन को तत्काल मान ले। वह पाइलट्स गिल्ड वालों को बुला कर उन से पूछ ले कि उन को किस

का आरबिट्रेशन मंजूर है। हो सकता है कि वह अध्यक्ष महोदय को मंजूर कर लें। या सेक्टर मिनिस्टर को मंजूर कर लें। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को प्राइवेट आरबिट्रेशन मान लेना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि नेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राइब्यूनल के पार्ट 2 का जो अर्बाई है उस की सिफारिशों को जिस दिन से अर्बाई आया है उस दिन से अमल में लाने का एलान सरकार द्वारा किया जाना चाहिये।

तीसरे जो जब इवैल्यूएशन का मामला है वह भी बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न है। पाइलट्स का कहना है कि अर्बाई आने से पहले कैरबेल पाइलट्स को बोइंग पाइलट्स के मुकाबले में 80 फी सदी तनख्वाह मिलती थी लेकिन आज उनको बोइंग वालों के समान मिलती है या कुछ ज्यादा मिलती है। आज उनका यह कथन है कि जब इवैल्यूएशन की चर्चा करने में मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमसे थोड़ी भी चालाकी की है। आप देखिये कि उनका जो बयान है उसमें वह क्या कहते हैं। श्री नाथ पाई ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है

"At the same time, Government agreed to appoint a job evaluation committee, as had earlier been suggested by the Indian Pilots Guild with a view to making a proper and thorough job of valuation of various categories of employees of Air India and IAC"

अब पाइलट्स की मांग यह नहीं है कि आप बैरियस कैटेगरीज का जब इवैल्यूएशन कीजिये। बैरियस कैटेगरीज के जब इवैल्यूएशन में बहुत समय लग जायेगा। प्राइवेट रेटिंग सिस्टम पर जब इवैल्यूएशन करेंगे तो कम से कम दो तीन साल लग जायेंगे। पाइलट्स का जब इवैल्यूएशन बैरियस विज्ञा वि बोइंग तत्काल किया जाना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात जिसका बहुत गम्भीरता से सदन को सोचना चाहिये, वह यह कि आप एयर इंडिया के आपरेशन के बारे में जांच कीजिये।

बीच बीच में कई बार एयर इंडिया के सम्बन्ध में कई तरह के आरोप लगाये गये हैं, लेकिन इसके बारे में जांच का काम नहीं किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पाइलट्स की श्रांति से जब यह कहा जाता है कि आपरेशन के बारे में जांच की जाये, तो उसका कुछ न कुछ कारण जरूर होगा। आपके ऐसा कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं कि आप के सामने इंडिविजुअल कैसेज रखे जायें तब आप उनको देखेंगे। आप इसकी जांच को मजूर कीजिये।

श्री भी बत यह कि जो भी अफ़स होता है उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन और एयर इंडिया के अलग अलग कारपोरेशन रखे गये हैं जो कि बेमनलब है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस पर कभी विचार किया गया या नहीं। लेकिन दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क में इस किस्म में देश के अन्दर के लिये एक कारपोरेशन और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइन्स के लिये दूसरा कारपोरेशन नहीं है। हम में एयर-फ्लोट है और अमेरिका में टी० डब्ल्यू० ए० है। उसी तरह यहाँ भी होना चाहिए और अन्दर और बाहर दोनों के लिए एक कारपोरेशन होना चाहिये।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब बाइ री खेत को ख़ायेगी तो खेत में क्या बचेगा? इन आफ़तों का शम भ्रान्ति चाहिये। यह हिन्दुस्तान में सब ने ज्यादा तन्ख़्वाह पाने वाले आदमी हैं, पकि आफ़िमस। जब माटे चार हजार और पांच हजार रुपया माहवार तन्ख़्वाह पाने वाले अफ़सर स्ट्राइक करेंगे तब बाकी लाखों आदमी जो सर्विस में हैं उनका क्या हाल होगा?

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहना है कि यह ग़रीब लोग एक्सप्रोपेशन के शिकार हैं। हमारे यहां कहावत है कि राउतां रडापा काट दे लेकिन रंडुए नहीं काटने देते। यह जो सयासी पार्टीज के लीडर हैं यह बसने

नहीं गे किसी को, न छोटे अफ़सर का और न बड़े अफ़सर को। मैं अपने भाइयों को बुरा नहीं कहता लेकिन हमारे देश की राजनीति इसनी खराब हो गई है कि हर एक बात में सयासन आ जाती है।

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi):
This is not very polite, this is obscene,
unparliamentary.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : यह बात उन्हें चुभती है इस लिये वह ऐसा कहते हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि एक बिल्ली कबूतर के पास गई और कहा कि मैं आपकी ब्या मेवा कर सकती हूँ। कबूतर साहब कहने लगे कि आप यहाँ ने तणरीफ़ ले जाइये, मैं आराम से रह लगा। आज सयासी पार्टी वाले उन के पास जाते हैं और उन को उकसाते हैं। लेकिन इस में देश का भला नहीं होता एक ऐसे मोर्के पर जब कि देश को इंटरनेशनल टर्जिन में बाफ़ी इनकम हा सकती है, ऐसे मौजत में जा कि बिजिनेस मंजून है, उन लागे ने स्ट्राइक किया है। इस लिये वह किनी भी हमदर्दी के मस्तक नहीं है। आज ऐसे मोर्के पर जब कि करोड़ों रुपयों का मुक़ाम इस देश का हा रहा है वरदुहित बिलो बि बेल्ट वांग काम करने है। इस चीज का देश को याद रखना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि ए० गि० २०००० का मजाल नहीं है। २०००० के फर्क की बात को ले कर यह घेगव में भी ऊपर चले गये। मैं आप से दख़्वास्त करना चाहूंगा कि यह देश के लिये बड़ा भारी प्रिंसिपेंट है। यह एकनाकी तौर पर एक गलत काम है। यह लंग सयासी तौर पर शिकार हो गये हैं और खामख़वाह एक एजिटेशन चला रहे हैं, जिन वक्त प्रोसीडिंग्स चल रही है और प्रवाइ तक की बात चलनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह लोग थोड़े दिन तक इन्तज़ार नहीं कर सकते।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मैं इस माइनों पे भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह ही हमें सब का डेका न ले लिया करे। यह सरकार सब के मफाद की पासवान है। यह बड़े, छोटे गरब सब के मफाद की रखती है। अगर यह माई मेहरबानी कर के मयास पाटियों के बाल से बच निवसे तो मैं आपका माफ़ेन इसी साहब से देखना कहूँ कि वह उन लोगों के साथ नहीं दिखनाये और वा उन के मनालवात हैं उन के ऊपर हमदर्दी से गारवें। जाय उन का लेजिटिमेट बात है उस का मान लिया जाये लेकिन उस से इसे स्ट्राइक अनकॉन्डिशनली बिकड़ा जाना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker Mr Piloo Mody

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: If Mr Piloo Mody is a pilot, what will happen to that plane?

Shri Piloo Mody: That is why they are building bigger and better planes.

Mr Speaker, Sir to begin with, I would like to say how proud I am that there is in India one institution left like Air India. When every public institution has gone to pot, then I think of Air India, it gives me some self-satisfaction that there is one particular organisation in this country which has maintained a quality of which India can be proud.

I would also like to make it quite clear that I have nothing against the pilots of Air India. I think they are fine technicians, they are all talented, work hard and are well paid, as they should be. However, I must express my sorrow that they have used the strike as an instrument for furthering this particular demand of theirs. I am not against strikes. I think strikes are a very legitimate instrument of labour disputes.

An hon. Member: So, you concede

Shri Piloo Mody: Yes; we conceded it many more years before your philosophies were born. It is a legitimate instrument of labour disputes, but I do not think that these gentlemen who earn anywhere from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 8,000 a month can be considered labourers in that sense.

I have something else against this particular mode of agitation. Air India has not one union; it has many unions except that some unions, being a little more proud of themselves, call themselves guilds. You have the Pilots Guild, the Engineers have their own organisation; the navigators have their own organisation. If each organisation in turn finds that they cannot get something that they want and if they go on strike, that means the entire industry has to close down, and the poor labourers in their organisation have to suffer. And this sort of behaviour results in what is happening. (Interruption)

What happens today is this: the pilots of Air India constitute only one and a half per cent of the number of people that they employ. Similarly, other trades have a very small fraction which has formed itself into a group. If each one negotiates for its own benefits separately and then goes on strike as a result of this, I am afraid that Air India is going to be on strike perpetually.

I really sympathise with my hon friend Dr Karan Singh who has recently taken over this onerous burden on his rather young shoulder. That he should have been put into this position at this particular moment,—to face a particular situation not of his own creation. I have sympathy for what has been said by some of my hon friends over here that when certain things are on the anvil, it should not take 18 months to come to any decision. I think it is entirely wrong for the Government to have done this, or by promising that we will do this; we will do that.

Either they should have said categorically, 'No' and faced the strike 18 months ago, or they should have said, "We will consider it through this procedure". I think that a great deal of frustration that arises in this country is due to the inept handling of things by the Government. I am not blaming the hon. Minister. I have already said that this is something that he has been pushed into, but I am talking now of the Government as a whole, and unless the Government learns to become more responsive to the attitudes and to the feelings of people, particularly, its own employees, I am afraid that it is going to have a strike permanently on its hands.

Thank you. I hope I have not taken too much of your time.

Mr. Speaker: No. You are the only person who has stopped before I rang the bell.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though this strike has been rather unfortunate at this moment, by examining the hon. Minister's statement, I was feeling that the whole attitude of the Government as well as the pilots has been created due to misunderstanding of the whole situation. From the statement itself, I am sorry to say that I would not agree with my hon. friend sitting on my left, and I should disagree with them. Without knowing and understanding the problems of the particular organisation, they should not come to this conclusion that a set of people who are manning Air India are unpatriotic. It is not a question of their being unpatriotic; it is not also a question of their being stingy-minded and bothering about some funds here and there. I am sorry to say that Mr. J. R. D. Tata and the Minister who has supported him have taken that very thing to disown and hurt the Air India pilots' association that they are bothered about Rs. 70. I am sorry to say, if anybody is showing a petty mind and

stinginess, it is the persons who have said that they are bothered about Rs. 70. They are not bothered about it. A person getting a high salary can never bother about Rs. 70 or Rs. 200. The Minister comes from such a good family and knows that persons with a capacity to spend Rs. 4,000 would not bother about getting Rs. 70 more or less. This is not the psychology of the highly paid pilots. Their feeling is, for a very long time they have not been having a sense of security. Secondly, there is a feeling generated in this country that because Mr. J. R. D. Tata is so efficient and because the intelligence of the civilian employees of Government cannot be compared with his, therefore, he should be left alone with whatever he does.

Sir, it is said that they are foreign exchange earners, as if it is the concern of the Air India pilots only to earn foreign exchange and not the concern of the Government. It is an indivisible job in which the Air India pilots are fulfilling some technical assignments. It is indivisible and it is the responsibility of all, including the officers, management and the Government.

The whole discontent has been generated because of the length of time that is taken in order to solve this problem. Sir, when you were Minister in charge of Civil Aviation, there was strike by the Navigators vis-à-vis Flight Engineers. This is nothing compared to that. That was a very complicated problem and you managed to deal with it by showing patience and perseverance and not allowing the doors to be closed. Our Deputy-Speaker, as a non-official member who had nothing to do with the management, took the responsibility of talking between you and the Pilots' Guild and was able to bring about an amicable settlement. The Prime Minister also had been considerable about that. The same method can be followed now.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwarī Sinha]

I would like to tell the Minister of Civil Aviation that he has created a very good impression in the minds of the Air India pilots. He is the one person in the entire hierarchy of civil aviation who has created this impression. I am talking with some authority in this matter. These young pilots have been very much impressed by the open-minded attitude and reasonableness displayed by him when they first met him. My whole concern is this. This is yet not a political issue. The opposition members are going to make it a political issue; I am not going to make it a political issue. (Interruptions). The hon. Members have started with very sweet reasonableness and I would like to take advantage of their reasonable frame of mind before they change it. I would appeal to the Minister to catch hold of the point in dispute, i.e. retrospective effect. This point need not have been sent to arbitration. I have never heard of arbitration where Government has got cent per cent discretion to deal with something. It is not an award or evaluation of wages. The only point is they want retrospective effect. That should be done by the executive orders of the Government. Let some Members of Parliament take charge of it, negotiate between the Government and the pilots and bring about a settlement.

Dr. Bhanu Sen (Barasat): Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a tendency today to denounce these pilots. While I do not fully endorse all the statements made by these pilots, I have to say that the management of the Air India have bungled in this situation. For long months they had been waiting. Now it is no good holding these pilots responsible for the crisis that has arisen today.

Secondly, I would like to say that the Government of India, this Ministry, should now look after this Air India business and it should not depend solely on Shri J. R. D. Tata. He may be a very successful businessman but he is not a successful em-

ployer. Therefore, Tata should be given a ta. Otherwise, Sir, how can the Government explain this? As soon as the strike starts the whole staff is going to be laid off gradually. For the action of a section of the employees why should other sections who form the majority be victimised or penalised. Therefore, I want to say that this matter has not been handled properly.

Thirdly, many people have mentioned about this question of job evaluation. Why should not the Government of India agree to this job evaluation? There is no difficulty in that. In the trade union movements it is a demand of the workers. The employees demand job evaluation when they have some grievances.

Fourthly, there is a demand from these pilots for an enquiry into the working of the Operation Department since the Boeing service started. This is also a demand which the Government should look into sympathetically. There is nothing wrong in making this demand.

Therefore, what I say is, this lay-off should not have been made, this inordinate delay should not have taken place by this Air India management. The whole question now depends also upon the attitude of the pilots. There also I want to say that though it is a fact that for long months they have waited, I cannot fully subscribe to the attitude they have taken and the statements they are making. They are raising the question of status whereby they are alienating another section of the pilots, namely, the IAC pilots. This is not proper. Therefore, I would appeal to the pilots also to try and settle these differences and withdraw the strike. The hon. Minister should take the initiative to call a bi-partite meeting. They are demanding a bi-partite meeting. Why should they go to a tribunal? Why should you declare the strike illegal. Even if the strike is

illegal, the Minister can take steps to call a bi-partite meeting to settle the differences. There is no legal bar to that. There have been so many examples in our country to that effect

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय : (पदरौता) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछले वर्ष से ही एयर इंडिया के कार्यकर्ताओं के संबंध में बातें सुन रहा हूँ। मुझे ऐसा लगता है और यह सब भी है कि जहाँ लोग ज्यादा तनखाह पाते हैं वहाँ एक पहली भावना आती है कि कौन बड़ा साहब है। (अध्यक्ष) आप सुन लेंगे, सुनिए। पिछले मतों में जो एयर इंडिया की स्ट्राइक हुई थी वह केवल इंजीनियरों की तनखाह रिवाइज करने के ऊपर हुई थी। उन के ऊपर नैविगेंट्स की स्ट्राइक हुई थी। यही नहीं कि वह इस बात से असन्तुष्ट थे कि उन की तनखाह कम थी बल्कि वह नाराज हुए इस से कि इंजीनियरों की तनखाह क्यों रिवाइज हुई? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ मौलिक रूप से इस संगठन में कुछ गलती है और इन लोगों के विचार में कुछ गलती है। मैं स्ट्राइक को अच्छा समझ सकता हूँ एक छोटे वर्कर्स के लिए। उस की तनखाह आज के जमाने में कम है। वह स्ट्राइक में जाते हुए जोभा पाता है। लेकिन बावजूद इसके लिये लोग लम्बी तनखाह पाते हैं इन्होंने हड़ताल का अस्त्र अपनाया इसके डा० रनेन सेन ने जो कुछ भी कहा, गो टाटा एक प्रोव्वेड आदमी है, लेकिन इस ने इनकार नहीं कर सकते कि एयर इंडिया की जो सारे मसाले में एक रेपुटेशन है उसमें उनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। ... (अध्यक्ष) ... लेकिन मैं आप को बताऊँ कि इस तरह हम लोगों के बहुत करने से बजाय इसके कि एयर इंडिया की रेपुटेशन बढ़े हम उस की रेपुटेशन को घटाते हैं और उन लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं जो बल पर गलत काम करते हैं और देश की तरफ जिन का ध्यान नहीं उठता। लेकिन मैं साथ ही एक बात और भी कहना चाहता हूँ और यह बात मैं स्पष्ट रूप

से कहना चाहता हूँ। कि इन की हड़ताल से हम को कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि पाइलेटों को तुरंत अपनी हड़ताल वापस लेनी चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात यह भी है, मैं एक अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ मिनिस्टर साहब से कि मिनिस्ट्री को किसी जज के बिम्बी रिमार्क पर जो भी वह कहे उस के प्रति सम्मान होना चाहिए। चाहे वह सेक्रेट्री पाट हो क्यों न हो। आप के ऊपर बाइंडिंग नहीं है, लेकिन एक जज ने जब कोई बात कही उस की एक ग्रहमियत हो जाती है। अगर हम तरह से हम ठुकराने लगे तो उन की कोई इज्जत नहीं रहेगी। आपको चाहिए या कि उन सेक्रेट्री पाट के ऊपर एक ट्रिपाट्राइट कान्फरेस बुलाते और उसको सब की सम्मति से निपटाने की कोशिश करते तो पब्लिक ऑपिनियन आपके पक्ष में होती। जब स्ट्राइक होती है तब कमेटी बनाने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी बात करते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वह स्ट्राइक विद्वा करे और आप जज के रिमार्क पर असल हरे। उस से यह होगा कि कभी आप के पक्ष में भी फैसला होगा तो दूसरे लोको पर भी उस का यही प्रभाव होगा।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all those who are interested in really settling this strike must first see to it that the invectives and slanders against those who are on strike are first stopped. The first necessity is that the invectives must be stopped against the strikers, if they are really interested in bringing about a peaceful atmosphere for the purpose of settlement of the dispute. Shri Tata's statement has been mentioned here. He has stated that the strikers are unpatriotic and irresponsible. I want to know what moral right Shri Tata has got to talk of patriotism, especially when on defence orders he is not prepared.

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing Tata's.

Shri Umanath: As Chairman of Air India he has made a statement.

Mr. Speaker: We are discussing only that statement.

Shri Umanath: On the question of defence orders, for the sake of the defence of the country, he is not prepared to reduce the price of truck by Rs. 4,000 which is the profit. He is not prepared to reduce that. If it is reduced, he will say "I cannot produce trucks for you". What moral right has such a person to talk about the pilots, who are maintaining the prestige of our airlines?

The crucial question is this. One has already been mentioned by so many friends, namely, job evaluation. The other question is the rent for their technical ability, a term used in common parlance. I would like to submit that for the same technical ability international airlines are paying more than Rs. 5,000.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Including the pilots of the Soviet Union!

Shri Umanath: I am saying international lines.

Shri Pileo Mody: In the United States Senators are paid \$20,000.

Shri Umanath: The crucial question is not these Rs. 200 or 300. These two crucial issues have not come up just now. There was an opportunity available to the Government to avert a strike long ago when the navigators went on strike. Then they could have looked into the question of job evaluation and rent for the technical ability. When Shri Khadlikar as mediator intervened in the dispute these two issues were brought up. Immediately after the settlement was arrived at, if the Government had taken a decision on these two issues then itself and settled the matter, this strike would not have happened. So, I now say that today we are losing Rs. 10 lakhs of rupees every day be-

cause of the failure of this Government to act promptly at that time. Here I do not want to name any particular Minister but I will certainly say that because of the failure of the Government we are losing Rs. 10 lakhs a day. Now, I want to know who is irresponsible—the pilots or the Government which failed to settle these two issues then itself. It is most unpatriotic and irresponsible of Government (Interruption).

18 hrs.

The Government must change its attitude. I propose that as an interim measures immediately let the Government accept this. They say that the difference of Rs. 4,000 has been reduced to Rs. 200. Let the difference of Rs. 400 be maintained and simultaneously a machinery be constituted to decide the question—the particular issue which has arisen between Caravelle and Boeing—of job evaluation and rent for their technical ability.

Finally, I support their important demand that there must be an investigation into the working of this Corporation. Perhaps, Shri Tata is afraid because these people have put up this demand. So far Shri Tata is well known to hon. Members as a fine man.

Mr. Speaker: He is a fine man, no doubt.

Shri Umanath: Shri Tata is afraid that if the investigation into the working of the Corporation takes place, so many weaknesses will come out. That is why he is angry with these pilots and is calling them unpatriotic. I demand that a Parliamentary Committee or Commission be appointed to go into the entire question and to see the working of the Corporation.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after listening to my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, I have come to one conclusion and that is that the statement which the hon. Minister gave the other day in the House is so com-

prehensive and complete that he had no arguments to come forward to plead the cause of the pilots and he had to rely upon Shri Tata and then had to jump on the international airlines.

Shri Umanath: I have not jumped on you

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I will certainly agree hundred per cent with one speech which has been made in this House, that of Shri Mody—very reasonable and very realistic. Regarding the other speakers, most of the points were already covered and were duplicated. Everybody wanted to say that the strike is ill-timed and is uncalled for. Everybody wanted to appeal to the pilots that they should come back to their duty immediately. I also associate myself with that appeal.

I would not like to take much time of the House because there is hardly any argument on either side which can be put forward. In the end, I would however appeal to the hon. Minister. As Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has already said, the pilots have exhibited already their confidence in his personality. I appeal to the pilots and also to the hon. Minister that he should kindly see that that confidence is increased and encouraged and if there are certain bottlenecks created by the management, they must be removed. Every effort should be made to see that this strike comes to an end as soon as possible.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully share the sense of distress and anxiety which the whole House has shown on the very unfortunate situation in which we are placed today as a result of the strike. I think I should say right in the beginning that although the pilots have said that it is a prestige issue, as far as I am concerned and the Government is concerned, we do not consider it a prestige issue. We look upon it in a way as a national issue.

We look upon it as a national issue because the stakes involved are very high, and my prestige is linked up with the prestige of Air India as an organisation, a complete organisation—one of the finest in the world which includes the Chairman, Shri Tata, who is a very fine person, and these pilots who also in my view are fine people and very well qualified. Long before I became a minister, I was flying in these planes all over the world and I was happy to see the high regard in which Air India was held all over the world. Therefore it is impossible for me to feel that people of that stature should really want to do anything unpatriotic. I would not think that they would like to do anything unpatriotic. But I will say that the strike at this juncture is extremely detrimental to the interests of the country.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, they are unpatriotic

Dr. Karan Singh: I would not like to charge them with anything unpatriotic . . . (Interruption) The strike is unfortunate because there is a loss of foreign exchange which takes place everyday, because Air India's reputation in a highly competitive field may be damaged, and the House will agree with me that reputations are built up with very great difficulty but they can be damaged very easily. Therefore, anything which damages the reputation of Air India would be very unfortunate. Also, thousands of other employees of Air India who are much less paid than the pilots are adversely affected. This is a tourist year and, therefore, all these things put together will show that the strike at this time would certainly be very unfortunate and very detrimental to the interests of the country.

Sir, I do not want to go through again, the ground that I covered in my statement. I would like to make only two points. First'y, with regard to the N.I.T. award. In July, 1965, the agreement was signed between Air

[Dr. Karan Singh]

India and the Pilots Guild for three years; in November, 1965, the I.A.C. Agreement was signed and in January, 1966, the N.I.T. gave this award. If the N.I.T., at that stage, had clearly wanted that the difference of Rs. 400 should be maintained, it was open to N.I.T. to have said that either you reduce the I.A.C. by Rs. 200 or you increase the Air India by Rs. 200 to maintain the difference. But they did not do so. They made what we consider to be a general remark with regard to this difference. All that they said was that the pilots of Air India would be entitled to an overseas allowance which the I.A.C. pilots are not entitled to. That is all that the N.I.T. said. It, of course, can be interpreted to mean that the I.A.C. pilots might be entitled to some other kind of allowance. Therefore, it is by no means unambiguous. I would like to meet the point which the first speaker made today that it is a clear reading of the N.I.T. award and that it should be implemented. That is not so.

We were prepared to refer this particular point, as to whether Part II of the N.I.T. Award was mandatory or not, for arbitration because it was not possible for us, on our own, to vary these agreements once signed sealed, and delivered, just on some ambiguous type of reading. As somebody very rightly pointed out, there is not only one union involved but there are seven unions in Air India and seven unions in the I.A.C. and once we start tampering with one, the whole agreement with the others might collapse. Therefore, we said, let us go for an arbitration as to whether Part II of the N.I.T. Award is binding or not. If it is binding, well, the management will pay and the Government will agree with that, but if it is not binding, then the pilots should accept it with good grace. I think, you will agree that this was a reasonable offer.

Shri Nath Pai: When was this offer made?

Dr. Karan Singh: This offer was made right in the beginning. I sent my Secretary to Bombay to meet the pilots and to make this offer of arbitration.

Shri Nath Pai: That was after the strike notice had been given; they have been agitating for months.

Dr. Karan Singh: They met me first and we had a long discussion. In any way they put it to me sounded very simple. But when we looked into it a little further, we found that there were a number of complications. Therefore, this offer of arbitration was made to them and that was rejected. Therefore, that offer has now gone to adjudication, under the law. About the first point as to whether Part II of the N.I.T. Award is mandatory or not, we were prepared to go in for arbitration.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I make a submission? When he agreed for the job evaluation, the entire basis of the award was again to be re-examined. What was the necessity of having such a rigid attitude over that?

Dr. Karan Singh: I was coming to that. The first point was about the N.I.T. Award and its interpretation. I was trying to clarify that.

The second point was about the job evaluation. The job evaluation is certainly something which is very desirable and very necessary. Even if there had been no strike, I feel, I would like to have a thorough job evaluation done because the existing agreements are going to come to an end and we must have some method, some rational system, whereby we can look into these things in future. Therefore, we are prepared for the job evaluation. They say that the job evaluation must be made retrospective. Now, the job evaluation is not a wage board. The job evaluation is a scientific study of the various types of jobs that are done and that cannot be confined, with due deference to the hon. Member, Shri Fernandes, arbitrarily to one pilot

from the I.A.C. and one pilot from Air India. The navigators are involved, the flight engineers are involved, in this. When you evaluate, at the most what you can do is to evaluate the cockpit crew. But the other categories of employees are also subject to various agreements. Therefore, job evaluation is a highly technical matter and it lays down a scientific principle. Their agreements are going to expire next year in August. What I feel is that by the time these agreements expire, the job evaluation can be completed; let them negotiate new agreements on that; at that time they can put forward their claims, if they so feel, that it should be given retrospectively. If the management agrees, it is well and good otherwise, it will go to the Tribunal. If the Tribunal at that stage says that it should be given retrospectively, we have no objection. But the point which I would like to make and which I am sure the House will agree, is that it is not possible for us to vary one of these without upsetting the whole spectrum of agreements which we have made, not only with seven unions in IAC, but also with seven unions in Air India and various other categories.

I would not like to take up too much of time. The position today is this. They have gone on strike. I would not say that they are unpatriotic, but I would certainly submit that it has been very unwise for them because every hour they go on strike, the country is losing so much, and what is more, the strike is illegal. What I would say is this. Let them not go into the problems of prestige. Certainly everybody has his prestige, whether he is a pilot or whether he is the lowest paid workman in Air India. Everybody has a right to have his prestige. But this prestige cannot, and should not, be at the cost of tremendous losses to the country because then that prestige becomes not only a prestige, but it becomes something else, it degenerates; I would not like to use any other word; it becomes a very unfortunate happening.

Today the question of NIT award is before adjudication. I would again say that the pilots would be very well advised to withdraw their strike and await the result of the adjudication. If the adjudication says that the award means that we should pay them, I am sure that the Management will agree in good grace and the Government will agree. If the adjudication says that it is not mandatory, I am sure they will agree.

One of the hon Members has been good enough to say that the pilots have some personal regard for me. I can assure her and the House that I have also personal regard for these pilots. If they have personal regard for me, I would, even today, appeal to them that they should withdraw their strike and should await the result of the adjudication, and after the adjudication . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will he call them and talk to them?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him.

Dr. Karan Singh: Meanwhile, I am, on my own, going ahead with the setting up of the Job Evaluation Committee, because I feel that job evaluation is essential and it will be looked into. The results of this Committee will be available. It will take some months. As some hon Member pointed out, it is a technical matter. (Interruptions)

An hon. Member: Will it be binding or not?

Dr. Karan Singh: When this point, whether it is binding or not, is before the Tribunal, I should not pass any judgment on the merits of the case at this stage. That might complicate the solution. I would like to add this. Every hour that these pilots remain on strike, they are not only causing losses to the country, they are not only jeopardising the positions and jobs of their colleagues in Air India itself, but they are also going against the law. The longer they do it, the more the complications will be. I feel

[Dr. Karan Singh]

that the sense of the House is—all the members who have spoken on this have said—that the strike should finish as early as possible. I do not want to make it a prestige issue. I feel that this point about the NIT award (Part II) is before adjudication. We live in a democratic society. Let the adjudicator decide whether it is binding or whether it is not. If the adjudicator says that it is binding, then nobody will grudge paying them, because to the other unions we can say that all that they are doing is implementing the award of the

National Industrial Tribunal and we are not doing anything arbitrarily.

Therefore, they should withdraw the strike. We should await the result of adjudication. Meanwhile, I am setting up a job evaluation committee.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 30, 1967/Asadha 9, 1889 (Saka)